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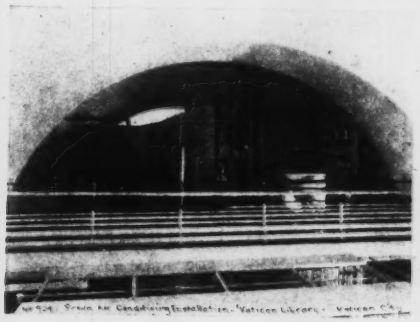

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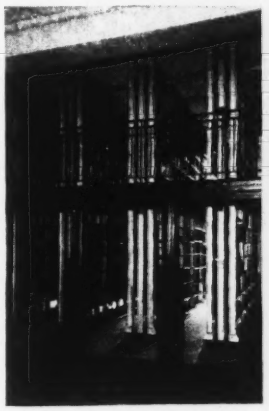

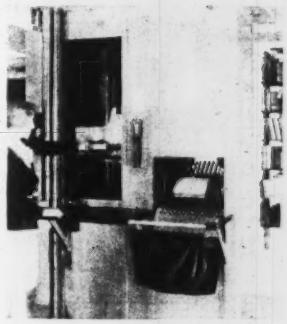

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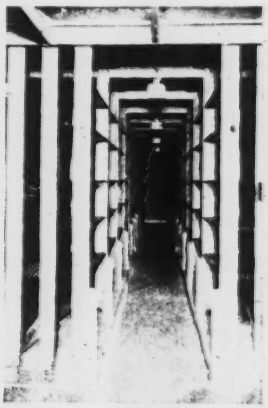

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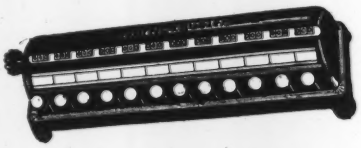

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CONTENTS

THE ORANGE SIGN, *by Mrs. Julia G. Babcock* 541
PICTURESQUE POINTS IN CALIFORNIA COUNTY LIBRARY WORK, *by Anne Hadden* 544
STATE LIBRARY ACTIVITIES IN OREGON, *by Mirpah G. Blair* 547
SCHOOL WORK IN PORTLAND, *by Evelyn M. Foster* 549
THE COUNTY LIBRARY SITUATION IN WASHINGTON, *by Clara I. an Sant* . 552
THE BRITISH COLUMBIA DEMONSTRATION, *by H. Norman Lidster* . . . 554
SOME COAST LIBRARIANS 557
EDITORIAL FORUM 558
LOS ANGELES RESTAURANTS AND EATING PLACES 561
LIBRARIAN AUTHORS 562
THE OPEN ROUND TABLE 563
CURRENT LIBRARY LITERATURE 564
SCHOOL LIBRARY NEWS 568
FROM THE LIBRARY SCHOOLS 569
IN THE LIBRARY WORLD 570
AMONG LIBRARIANS 573
OPPORTUNITIES AND CALENDAR 574
FORTHCOMING ISSUES 539

Forthcoming Issues of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

In the last issue we announced that information about bus service and trips out of Los Angeles would be given. Unfortunately, this information did not materialize, but we are grateful to the staff of the Los Angeles Public Library for a list of Los Angeles restaurants and eating places and to the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce for the map reproduced on page 560. The page devoted to pictures of Coast Librarians is not as complete as we wished for; we especially regret not receiving photographs from Jeanette Drake, Librarian of the Pasadena Public Library, California; Harold L. Leupp, University of California Library; and Sydney B. Mitchell, Director of the University of California School of Librarianship.

The conclusion of the series of books on foreign countries prepared by the World Peace Foundation has had to be left over to the July number because of lack of space. We are sorry to see the last of these splendid lists and take this opportunity of thanking Holland Hudson, and other members of the staff of the World Peace Foundation, for their preparation.

The next two numbers (July and August) will be devoted to Conference material.

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AN INVITATION

TO ALL LIBRARIANS attending the Fifty-Second Annual Conference of the American Library Association from June 23rd to June 28th, 1930, at Los Angeles

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The Orange Sign

The Orange Sign, Which Indicates County Free Library Service in California, Is Found from North to South and from East to West

By Mrs. Julia G. Babcock

President, California Library Association and Librarian, County of Kern, Bakersfield, California

CALIFORNIA—great western outpost of a broad, fair land! On her eastern borders lie the rugged, pine-clad, snow-crowned Sierras, rising to majestic peaks, a beckoning inspiration to all who lift up their eyes. Nestled on their slopes are clear, sparkling lakes of glacial origin, and green mountain meadows where the deer feed. Hurrying streams tumble over the cliffs in spreading waterfalls. High among their crests tower the great forests of Sequoia Gigantea, the oldest living things in the world. Here is nature's own cathedral, where instinctively the soul lifts itself in worship. On her western margin the gentler slopes of the Coast range, joining the Sierras in the north, decline easily toward the sea and, uniting again the south, inclose the great fertile interior valleys. Between this range and the sea are the magnificent areas of Sequoia Sempervirens, the California redwood, threatened by extinction for commercial uses, until government protection and public sentiment have saved certain tracts for all time. In the south lies the awe-inspiring Mojave desert reflecting iridescent colors, changing in aspect from hour to hour, carpeted gloriously with wild flowers in the spring, and awaiting only water to change to a veritable garden, but remorselessly taking back to herself any garden spots neglected for even a season. At two points in California are valleys lying below sea level; one, vast, threatening, mysterious Death Valley, edging close to the very foundations of Mount Whitney, hiding secrets of wealth in her cruel heart, and inviting man to dare her dangers of wind and heat and cold and parching thirst; the other, the Salton Sea in the midst of a fertile plain, best known perhaps through the author whom she made famous. Mid-state, with her back against the high Sierras, rests beautiful Yosemite, once the refuge of hunted Indians, with her 3000-foot walls, her waterfalls, her meadows and forests, now accessible to all who desire to enter.

From the snow-capped mountains of Siskiyou, down the length and breadth of the State to the balmy, even-tempered shores of the Pacific at San Diego, there stretches a service free to all the people of forty-six of the fifty-eight counties—a service as varied in type as the diverse features of the counties themselves. The orange sign, which indicates county free library service, is found from north to south and from east to west. Beginning at the county seat with simply a resolution passed by the Board of Supervisors, and a small fund for maintenance and with any sort of roof overhead, the newly appointed county librarian goes to work with enthusiasm and energy to pur-

chase books and periodicals and send them out to all the people of the county. First, the strategic points of the county, those towns or communities having no public library service of their own, are provided for by finding a suitable location, appointing a local custodian, and furnishing a collection of books sufficient to form a nucleus of a library. A simple charging system is installed, a few magazines are subscribed for, and the new station is opened for business. The plan is not merely to supply the book desired at the moment, but to establish a library atmosphere and a library service for every man, woman and child in the county. Books of reference, the classics, all those fundamentals which every library must have, should be found in the local branch. The individual service unit should be as complete as the community demands. Instructions are given the custodian, not only by the librarian but by a written or printed outline which is left with her for constant reference. One county librarian has prepared an excellent manual for this purpose.

If some particular book is desired (and it always is), a special request form is filled out and sent in at once to the central library, or, if information on some specified subject is wanted, the topic is sent in, and the reference librarian at headquarters looks up the subject and sends out the required material. If the book needed is not on the shelves of the county library, it may be called in from some other branch, or if not available, and if it is not a book whose use would seem to justify its immediate purchase, it may be borrowed from the State Library. It is then sent postpaid to the branch desiring it, and the main library is notified of the loan. If it is not in the State Library, the union catalog of that institution gives the names of those libraries which have it. Of course, inter-library loans must be mixed with the leaven of common sense, but because of the one institution in the State which advertises its ability and its willingness to loan, perhaps the "gimmes" may not be quite the burden to the "got'ems" that they are in Minneapolis.

As the central county library must be established at the county seat, some of them are therefore in large cities, some in small towns, and a few in very picturesque places. The large county library has the same fine organization and liberal budget which any large, well-equipped library possesses, with trained librarians in all departments, with clerical assistants, pages and part-time workers according to the need. In these larger organizations the cataloging for branches as well as for the main library is all done at headquarters. The records are complete and accurate. In certain cities the city library has united with the county library for reasons of economy and efficiency, and regular city library service with reading rooms and circulation department is maintained in addition to the county functions of the institution. In some cases a library building has been erected with the needs in view of both city and county. In one county a beautiful memorial library building has recently been erected, in which the American Legion devoted the entire first floor to the housing of the library. Planned for library purposes, it provides an ideal setting for county library work.

There are some county seats which are reminiscent of the days of '49, perched high in a river canyon, with buildings strung along either side of the street, which follows the meanderings of the stream. There are remains of the inevitable saloon, built of brick or stone as became its early importance, with sheet-iron shutters for doors and windows. Exploring these old buildings, the visitor may find many exits through inner rooms on different levels, but leading to the possibly safer out-of-doors. There are old Wells, Fargo express offices with faded, weather-beaten signs, telling that gold dust is weighed here and shipped. In one such place, through which millions of dollars in gold passed, the original owners, feeble and tremulous, show the old scales, the roulette wheel, and similar treasures, and ask a small fee for the exhibit. Not much of the early gold dust stuck to their fingers. The primitive fire-engine is preserved with care with its accompanying hose cart and the long rope by which it was hauled by the willing hands of the volunteer fire department. Queer and out-of-date it may be, yet what a welcome sight it must have been in time of need. In these places there is often found a hangman's tree, where Judge Lynch held swift and sure court.

In one such town a small handful of the originally large population of Chinese still remains, with just one Chinese woman looking out wonderingly at strange visitors, and when, by way of conversation, the beauty of her earrings of jade and fire-opals was admired, proffering them for a few dollars. At the old Chinese joss house across the way, still revealing its vivid coloring of reds and blues, the ceremonies of worship and of driving out and burning the evil spirits were performed for a small consideration. In this town are delightfully hospitable people who make the outsider feel that here he would like to spend his days. There is time for reading and culture, leisure for friends and friendliness, and while there is progress and development, there lacks the hurly-burly of the newer, more "enterprising"

town. Happy the librarian in such a place, even though called upon in emergencies to conduct the church service or to lead the choir.

Any school district whose trustees so desire may contract with the county library for school service, and its library fund is then transferred by the superintendent of schools to the county library. It may be from $25 a teacher upward. These funds are then used for supplying the supplementary school books required by the course of study. (The State furnishes free textbooks.) Maps and globes are also purchased and sent to each school, as well as a large dictionary for classroom use, small dictionaries for each pupil, professional and desk books for the teacher, a choice of one or more educational periodicals, with additional subscriptions for the use of the boys and girls, such as the *National Geographic, St. Nicholas, Child Life, Popular Mechanics, American Boy, Youth's Companion,* or other magazines of similar value. Every effort is made to meet the needs of the school promptly and fully. Though every need may not be met, certainly the pooled funds provide a fuller and more complete service than the individual school could possibly acquire for itself with the same amount of money. Some county librarians use the entire amount of the school fund for books and maps, some dip into their general book fund to increase the supply of supplementary books, while others budget the fund, making it cover all the expenses incident to the service to the schools, including office personnel for this department, and express, parcel post, and other forms of transportation. This seems the fair and business-like method of handling this department, especially as the stock of books and other material increases. It is also an excellent plan to submit to the superintendent of schools and to the clerk of each board of trustees a report at the end of the year as to the service to the schools by the county library. This report answers any questions which may arise as to the amount of service rendered in relation to the amount of money transferred.

Entirely separate from the school department, but cooperating closely with it, is the children's or boys' and girls' department. With a trained and experienced children's librarian in charge, the service which may be rendered is practically unlimited. With the approval of the superintendent of schools, instruction in "how to use a library" may be given in the classroom, but preferably in the boys' and girls' department, or at the local branch. On the theory that the best way to learn to do a thing is to do it, certainly the best way to teach a child how to use a library is to get him there and show him how to find his way to what he wants by way of the catalog, the classification system, the call number of the book. He will enjoy, also, learning how to use the everyday reference books. All of this work is being done in the county libraries of California. Not all of them have children's librarians as yet, but where they have not, the county librarian does this work.

The county libraries serve all county institutions, the various offices which need special collections of reference books, such as the farm advisor, the home demonstration agent, the horticultural commissioner, the county hospital, the tubercular sanitarium (to which books are sent, but from which they are not returned). In one county there is a preventorium in a beautiful setting of mountains and hills, of oak and pines, where children who are underweight are taken and brought to vigorous health and sturdy activity. They have a school well equipped, to which the library gives the same liberal service that is granted to all schools. Here, also, go books for the hours of recreation of teachers, of pupils, and of nurses. County jails and State prisons within the boundaries of certain counties receive the same service that is given to other institutions. There is always a "trusty" to be found who enjoys circulating the books, attending to special requests, and seeing that books are returned in good condition. Prison road camps are given liberal book service, and the same special requests which come from any community come from these men with often a preponderance of serious matter for reading or study. There is a charming little library building and fine collection of books open each summer in Giant Forest as a regular branch of the county library. There is never any difficulty in securing a good custodian for this attractive opportunity. Books are furnished for Boy Scout and for Camp Fire Girls' summer camps; in fact, wherever there is a group of people either temporarily or permanently located, there go books and magazines. Construction camps, lumber camps, oil geologists in the field, mining camps, all receive library service, and how it is appreciated!

A few counties, too sparsely settled to be able to provide a library for themselves, have contracted with adjacent county libraries for service, and this plan is working out most satisfactorily. Through such a contract an excellent library is maintained in Yosemite Valley.

There are ample collections of pictures in many of the county libraries, reproductions, of course, rather than originals, for these pictures must earn their board and keep by circulating vigorously among schools and branches. When they grow shabby, they are discarded

and replaced if desirable. Branch custodians enjoy having a few pictures to enliven their surroundings from time to time and use them to awaken interest in groups of books. In one of the mountainous northern counties there occurred something which has been told before, but which deserves the retelling. Soon after the county librarian began her work, a group of women came to her to ask if she would lead a class in art study. She consented, and in order to freshen her own knowledge took several correspondence courses in art appreciation with the university. They continued a systematic study for some years as a group.

The librarian and such heads of departments as need to acquaint themselves with actual conditions at branches and schools make periodical visits to all distributing points of the library. Sometimes the custodian of a branch is gathered up and taken on to visit a neighboring library, while an assistant from headquarters takes charge of the branch or station temporarily. The custodians are invited to visit the main library as often as possible, and most of the county libraries have at least an annual custodians' meeting at headquarters. These meetings are productive of much mutual helpfulness. Several county librarians issue a little monthly mimeographed bulletin in which library news is given or suggestions made, as a means of keeping the contacts close between the county librarian and the custodians. Monthly reports are made by each branch and station to the main library, and some county librarians ask the custodians to report to them any interesting occurrences in connection with their work during the month. They are also asked to send in the titles of the books which they have read, and sometimes an interesting book review is appended. As a branch grows and requires full time service, trained librarians with cordial human instincts may be secured, and the work then progresses with surprising rapidity. Personality is a vital factor in the success of a branch or station.

The housing of the branch library is often a problem. Sometimes a room or small building may be rented; some communities secure funds and erect a building adequate to the needs of the community, while in other cases the residents provide the site, turn it over to the Board of Supervisors, and the county librarian budgets a fund for a building suited to the requirements. This is a very satisfactory arrangement, as a small additional tax levy takes care of the erection of one of two new branch buildings each year.

Much is being accomplished, much more remains to be done in the fuller development of acquiring and distributing books and other material over a wide area. There must needs be a deepening and broadening of the endeavor with a constant raising of standards to be attained. One of the great needs of the immediate present is a larger, more intelligent recognition of the service of the library to youth as distinguished from younger boys and girls. The boy or girl who has outgrown the children's department cannot be turned loose in the adult department without direction and supervision. Here is opportunity calling aloud for wise and tactful guidance. Ours to catch the vision splendid and make it living reality.

Picturesque Points in California County Library Work

By Anne Hadden

Librarian, Palo Alto Public Library, Palo Alto, California

COUNTY FREE LIBRARY work in a State like California with such variety of topographical, climatic and social conditions, has offered possibly more picturesque points along with its routine than any other type of library work.

Through valleys and deserts, over mountains, across dangerous ocean strait, by train and stage and automobile and wagon, by pack animal and boat and aerial tram, perhaps on skiis or by airplane the books go, and receive welcome in remotest corners of the country.

The county free library sign indicating the location of a branch or station may be seen in many unexpected places, for instance, on a lighthouse resembling a medieval castle situated on its high rock above the ocean, in the depths of a forest on a T.N.T. box nailed to a tree, or at a chicken ranch on a retired brooder.

The County Librarian reaches nearly every point the books do, and the ideal County Librarian, in addition to a thorough knowledge of technique, should have an iron constitution,

the instincts of a social worker, and the spirit of a pioneer.

In rural communities very scarce are the trained librarians amongst the custodians, but not so scarce are the custodians with the ideal of service. The more remote the community frequently the more understanding is the custodian.

One instance of the spirit of service was the work of the young woman who carried books

Packing mail at the Gorda Post Office, California. Supplies for Lucia Branch are in this pack

on horseback to borrowers, phoning to all her patrons along the way when she was starting on her ride of five miles to town, reading to them her list of books, finding out what they wanted, leaving the desired book in the rural delivery box and gathering up the read books from these same boxes as she rode back.

Occasionally the County Librarian has the fun of cooperating in a history hunting expedition such as helping an investigator to measure the ruins of an old California Mission, or to locate its original site, and reading, maybe on the spot in which it was written, the translation of the Spanish diary which describes the arrival of the padres. Or historian and librarian, accompanied by the children and teachers of two small mountain schools, take a pilgrimage on foot over a trail cut through spicy scented chaparral to a remote Indian cave with ancient pictographs.

Cooperation with other county officials and other agencies offer picturesque points. Books are sent out to isolated families living too far away to attend school. In one instance the County Superintendent of Schools found pupils not only in the children of school age but in the parents too. The young father of the family who had had to leave school while still in the primary grades, wanted enough arithmetic to enable him to keep the accounts of his farm, and the visiting teacher's wife gave the mother instruction in needlework.

Then there is the monthly shipment of books sent to the meeting of the Home Demonstration Agent. Here books are charged to individuals. During the month they are passed around in the community, but the first borrower is held responsible for the safe return of the book. This, of course, accentuates the difficulty of making accurate circulation reports!

Frequently in the pioneer days, to save expense, the County Nurse, County Librarian and Rural School Supervisor traveled together in remote regions difficult of access, sometimes taking a guide for the trail.

When the blind teacher of the blind comes to the county to look up the blind people there, it has been the County Librarian's privi-

"The Flying Duck," used to transport mail and passengers when bridges were washed away by floods

lege to take her to the centers where she meets her pupils or to the homes of those too old or too feeble to come to her. It is a never to be forgotten experience to see the teacher and her pupil, both blind, sitting close together, hand guiding hand over the letters, and the reawakening of hope in the face of one who believed that he had relinquished hope for a lifetime. Then it is that the County Librarian reverently stands on holy ground.

Interesting requests come to a County Librarian. One mother from a mountain point, having only a weekly delivery of mail by pack animal, and isolated from road and telephone

and neighbor wrote asking the County Librarian if she would kindly select a dress for her little daughter. Loraine preferred to wear overalls and had grown out of her dress.

Another request, this time from a teacher also beyond the roads, was for the purchase of a Santa Claus mask and candles for the Christmas tree.

There was the day when a County Librarian and her assistant helped the forest ranger to repair a broken telephone wire, the wire which should have carried ahead the news of their coming, and occasions when the County Librarian assisted the driver of the old horse stage with his rural mail delivery.

The End of the Trail. Post Office and County Branch overlooking the ocean at Lucia

Once, in an isolated spot on a rough mountain trail, the County Librarian and her party came across, under a shelter of bushes, a piano in its box beside the trail. It had been taken as far as that on a sled, with the greatest difficulty, for a music-loving mountaineer, but the precipitous nature of the country made it impossible to take it any further, and there beside the trail it had stood for several years.

One county in California, in all its area of 3276 square miles of mountainous country, had only one mile of *straight* highway and only one railroad station on its one bit of railroad, which cuts across the extreme southwest corner of the county. At one time the County Librarian of this county left at seven o'clock in the morning by machine to visit two branches. On the way back they encountered a bad piece of road, which necessitated the help of a team of horses in addition to the car's own power, and even then they had to be shoveled out. They arrived home at eleven o'clock at night, having traveled 125 miles in eleven hours actual traveling time. This was no uncommon experience in mountain counties. Sometimes three or four long days like these, with concentrated work to be done at intervals, followed one another in succession, sometimes many miles to travel on horseback over rugged mountain trails, occasionally even a trip on foot from the end of the automobile road to reach a remote school. A librarian has been known to go by aerial tram across a chasm, or by the so-called "flying duck," a basket and pulley arrangement, across a river when bridges have been washed out by the flood. In the pioneer days, after trips like these there was no chance to take a day off and rest and, if the staff was limited, the librarian frequently had to work overtime in the office to catch up with the business which had accumulated during her absence.

It must be understood that the points touched upon in this paper are the high peaks of interest rising occasionally from the surface of County Library work in California. The greater part of the business is done on the level of everyday routine, which must be well organized in order to make worth while the expense and effort of getting the books into remote and difficult places.

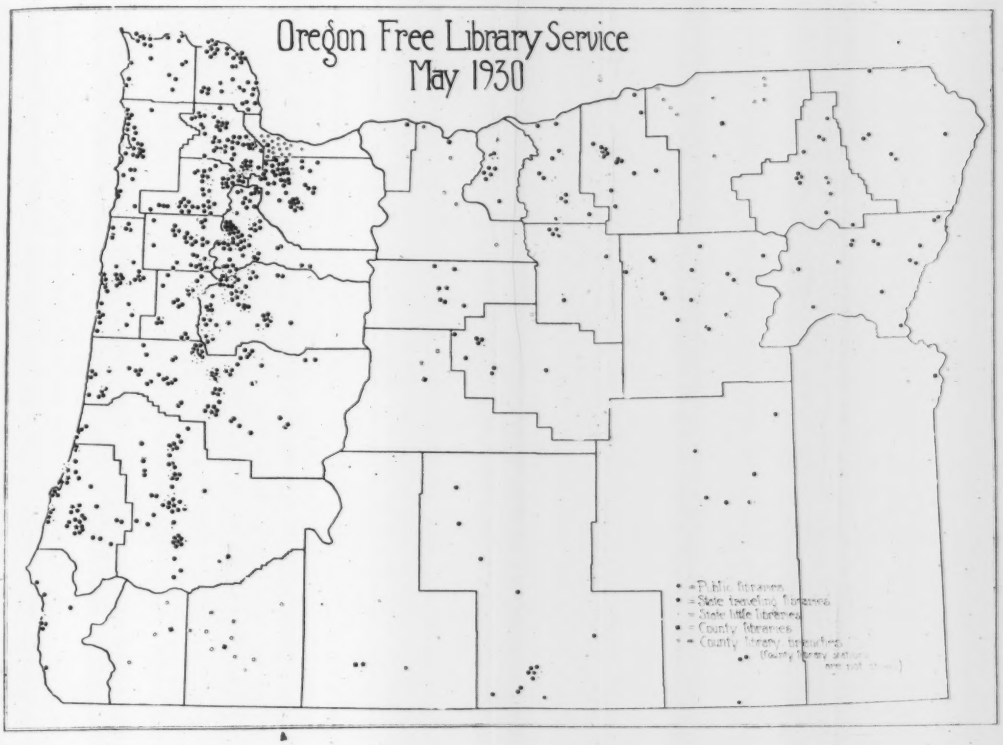
This is the revision of a paper written to go with a moving picture film shown in the County Library Section of the American Library Association Conference at Seattle in 1925.

The film depicts the visit in 1922 of a county librarian and her assistant on horseback to remote branches "beyond the roads." The County Librarian's brother, a busy professional man with a hobby for photography, went along with his camera strapped on a pack animal and took pictures of the library's activities in remote places. This was a four day trip on horseback over steep trails across rugged mountains to the Pacific. In this country there are as yet no roads, the mountains drop precipitously into the ocean, and mail and supplies are taken over on horseback. In the schools in this rough country, which are served by the county library, one of which Mr. Chase in his book *California Coast Trails* speaks of as "the lost school house," children were to be found, until recently, who had never seen a road, an automobile or a train, though an airplane was no uncommon sight.

State Library Activities in Oregon

By Mirpah G. Blair

Oregon State Library, Salem



THE LIBRARY SITUATION in Oregon is influenced to a large extent by the physical characteristics of the State. With a total area of 96,699 square miles, it is about 350 miles in width and 275 miles in length, has a coast line of 300 miles, a small range of mountains near the coast, and the Cascade Range, with a peak elevation of 12,000 feet bisecting it from north to south. West of the Cascades is a region of mild winters and ample rainfall; east of the range, a region of cold winters and rainfall varying from about fifteen inches in the north to one of very slight proportions in the central and southeastern portions. Large tracts of land, still under government control, are mountainous or desert. Highways, railroads and population have followed the lines of least resistance, the river valleys, notably those of the Columbia and Willamette. Portland, the largest city, has a population of 300,000; Salem, the second in size, has 26,000. The State has immense resources waiting for a population large enough to develop them.

State participation in library work in Oregon began in 1905, with the organization of the Oregon Library Commission, and continued under the commission until 1913, when the law library, previously known as the State Library, became the Supreme Court Library, and the Library Commission became the State Library. At this time the State and Federal documents, other than those of a legal nature, were transferred to the new State Library, its appropriation increased, and its period of enlarged activity began.

In August, 1905, when Miss Cornelia Marvin came from Wisconsin to become secretary of the Library Commission, there were only three free libraries in operation, Portland, Salem and Eugene, and the two latter were under private management. In December, 1929, there were 107 free libraries, 74 of them tax supported, including 10 county libraries and 50 county library branches. There were also 342 branch library stations.

The first report of the Library Commission,

made to the legislature in 1907, showed 2579 volumes in the library, 68 shipments and 3400 volumes lent. On Dec. 31, 1929, there were 283,462 volumes in the library, and during the year there had been shipped from the General Loan Department 122,658 volumes in 31,309 packages, and from the Traveling Library Department 35,109 volumes in 618 shipments of traveling libraries, and 6579 volumes in 233 shipments of little libraries. Traveling libraries are fixed collections of fifty volumes for general community use; little libraries also are fixed collections, but contain twenty-five volumes, and are sent to one-room rural schools. Transportation charges are paid by the borrower.

The State Library lends to libraries for relending to their borrowers, and to individuals having no access to libraries or living in towns having inadequate service. Much of its work is with schools. All of the little libraries and many of the traveling libraries are sent to rural schools. The inadequate book collections of the schools in small towns and rural communities are supplemented from the General Loan collection, by loans of individual books or groups, for periods varying from four to twelve weeks. Many students could not carry on the required outside reading if it were not for the State Library. Groups on the Revolution suitable for seventh and eighth grades have been given to the library by the Oregon Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and are lent for three months. Aid for women's clubs, teachers, high school debaters, the selection of books for business men, lumbermen, fishermen, ranchers and those in nearly every walk of life, and the answering of the thousand and one questions that come to the reference desk of a large city library, fill the day for the library workers. Contact with readers is almost entirely by correspondence. In 1929 we received 41,177 letters.

A Library Box placed in a country store by the Multnomah County Library, Portland, Ore.

Books are lent to the various State institutions as requested, but there has never been a librarian assigned to this work. Some time ago, through the cooperation of the Adult Education Section of the Federal Office of Education and the State Department of Education, a survey was made of the education and reading interests of the men in the State penitentiary, and the library, with the results of the survey as a guide, made a list of books on various subjects of interest to these men. The results have grown to such proportions that some special method of caring for them will have to be devised if the increase continues.

The State Library is the document exchange center for State publications, and has a large collection, cataloged, of the documents of the Federal government and the various States. It is required by law to collect documents and make them available for State officials and members of the legislature. The librarian also prepares the list of books for school libraries of the State, from which school districts select the books to be purchased from their school library tax of ten cents for each child of school age, and superintends their purchase from the State dealer, to the amount of $20,000 each year.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF OREGON PUBLIC LIBRARIES, 1929

Free libraries	107
Tax supported libraries	74
Receipts:	
Total tax receipts	$493,178
Fines, gifts, etc.	78,528
Total receipts	$571,706
Tax per capita for libraries reporting	.655
Income per capita for libraries reporting	.759
Expenditures:	
Salaries, librarians and assistants	$298,462
Books, periodicals, and binding	124,334
Other operating expenses	110,271
Total expenditures	$533,067
Expenditures per capita for libraries reporting	.70
Expenditures per capita for State	.49
Volumes in libraries reporting	952,581
Circulation per capita for State	4.4
Circulation per volume in library	5.005
Population of State (estimated)	1,079,490
Population of towns having access to libraries (estimated)	748,711
Without access to library, other than State library	330,779

The relation of the State Library to the other libraries of the State is advisory only. Many libraries are small, with inadequate resources and untrained librarians, and these depend on the State Library for direction, counsel and books. The larger libraries with trained librarians in charge expect from the State Library the unusual or more expensive books for which they have little demand, but which should be available for use in the State. The libraries of the University of Oregon and of the Oregon State College of Agriculture also lend books not in use in their own institutions.

Communities are small and library resources are correspondingly small. The county library would seem to be the solution of the problem, but many counties are now taxed to their limit, and will consider no further activities until the peak of road building expenditures has been reached. There are in the State two libraries, Ashland and Bandon, receiving over $1 per capita, and 26 with from 50c. to $1; 7 of its county libraries receive at least 50c. per capita, the other 3, less than 50c.; 50 libraries lend more than 5 volumes per capita, and 9 lend 5. The following summary from reports for 1929, filed in the State Library, will give some idea of the library activities of the State. It does not include the reports of college libraries nor of the State Library.

Since the organization of the Library Commission in 1905, there have been two librarians, Miss Cornelia Marvin, who resigned in December, 1928, to marry Walter M. Pierce, formerly Governor of Oregon, and Mrs. Virginia C. Bacon, who died April 12, 1930. In Miss Marvin's final report she made the following statement, which expresses very clearly my aim in this article:

"The point which I wish to make most clearly is that of a unified, far-reaching, tremendously vital library organization carried on by the State Library Staff, the librarians and trustees of public libraries, and the volunteer librarians of traveling libraries, all striving to make good books accessible everywhere."

School Work in Portland

By Evelyn M. Foster

Head of School Department, Library Association of Portland, Oregon

CONSISTENT growth through the vicissitudes of twenty years of existence has marked the progress of the School Department of the Library Association of Portland. Although this library had ministered to the needs of the schools through its county department for many years previously, real school work had its inception in 1910. This was made possible by a joint agreement entered into by the Library Association and the school district of Portland. That year the sum of $10,000 was set aside by the Board of Education for the purchase of books to be supplied to the various classrooms of the city. This initial appropriation was approved by a taxpayer's meeting in January of that year. Directors of the Library Association voted in turn to administer and supervise these classroom libraries and to pay all charges except the actual cost of the books. The steady growth of this new department was so encouraging that during 1912-13 the Library Board assumed the book expense, and in August of 1915 the School Board voted to pay one-half the salary for a supervisor of school libraries; the supervisor to be appointed by the library, but to work in close cooperation with the schools. Her official status in the schools was assured because her position ranks with other supervisors in the school system. The duties of the School Librarian include not only complete supervision of all school library work, but also the responsibility of a depart-

ment especially for the use of teachers at the Main Library. This, then, is a brief résumé of the steps that have resulted in the present satisfactory scheme of cooperation between the Library Association of Portland and school district of the city of Portland to supply the book needs of the Portland schools. School work in Portland has inaugurated many changes and witnessed many additions during this interesting score of years through which it has passed.

One of the first activities of the School Librarian was the establishment of a collection of professional books for teachers. This is housed in the School Department at the Main Library. Each year the outstanding contributions to the field of education are added to this collection. Professional journals, Government publications, the educational publications of States and societies are obviously an integral part of this collection.

School Department in the Main Library, Portland, Ore.

At the present time the school library service includes a wide variety of schools. Aside from the city schools, there are many parochial and private schools, as well as a number of institutions to which the library privileges have been made available. The statistics of the current year reveal these figures:

9 High schools in Portland
3 County high schools
38 Elementary schools in the city
41 Platoon schools
5 Parochial schools
4 Private schools
45 County schools

There was, in addition to this service, a total of 713 classroom libraries deposited in the city schools and 255 in the county schools.

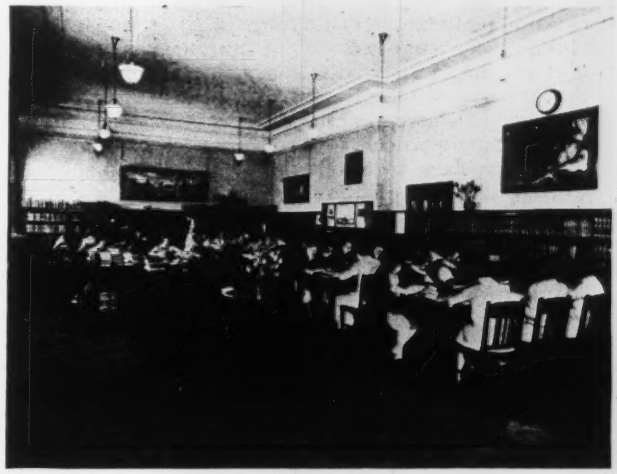
At each of the nine city high schools there is a well-rounded collection of books. Reference aids, periodicals, and supplementary material for classroom use are important factors of each of these libraries. Recreational reading has likewise been given due emphasis. This is in recognition of the existing need for books that may be enjoyed at home during leisure hours. These collections are constantly supplemented by loans from the collection of books at the Main Library, thus making available for each high school the vast resources of the entire Portland library system. A trained librarian administers each high school library. Four of the large high schools require the services of a full-time clerical assistant, in addition to the necessary page help during the peak of the load.

The three county high schools have continuous all-day service. This is made possible in one of the schools by the voluntary work of a member of the teaching staff, assisted by several rather capable students. Their work only supplements the work of the trained librarian, who visits once each week in the capacity of supervisor. Book collections in these schools are small, but they are live working collections. "Dead wood" is conspicuous by its absence. Incidentally the resources of the Main Library in Portland are likewise available for these small county high school libraries. This privilege is freely used, and so their collections are constantly augmented by books from the Central Library. The largest of the county high schools is happily situated in a village where a branch library is maintained. Students from this high school draw heavily upon the branch for their reference work, supplementary material and recreational reading.

Each Saturday morning the librarians from all of the high schools come to the School Department headquarters in the Main Library building for a meeting and conferences. At this time there is an opportunity to select books to fill the needs for the ensuing week. Books selected are sent to the schools the following week.

Perhaps our greatest milestone was passed in 1923. That year marked the organization of the first platoon school by the Board of Education. The transition from the Traditional to the Platoon system has been rapid.

Already forty-one schools have been reorganized according to this plan, with the prospect of two more to follow soon. This fact is most auspicious from the library viewpoint, because a platoon school by its very organization requires a library. The library then becomes an activity to which each child in the school is regularly scheduled. These libraries are in charge of a teacher chosen from the personnel of the school. Her appointment is made usually because of reading interests and background, not because of any training for librarianship. Her official title, Teacher - Librarian, serves well to describe her duties. She is a teacher in charge of the activities in an elementary school library. Realizing the need of formal instruction for the Teacher-Librarians, members of the School Department staff have given various courses for them under the auspices of the University of Oregon Extension Center.



The Library at Franklin High School, Portland, Ore.

Undoubtedly the most important duty devolving upon the Teacher-Librarian in the platoon school is the creation of an appreciation of good literature. This we attempt to accomplish by surrounding the children with a collection of carefully chosen books. Discrimination, I am inclined to believe, does not frequently occur in the child as a native endowment. Careful guidance, patiently given by a Teacher-Librarian adequately equipped for this colossal task, is necessary. In a wider sense the Teacher-Librarian's duty is to inspire the children to delve into independent reading of the right sort for themselves. Believing firmly that there is no greater assurance for the future enjoyment of leisure time, and surely no wiser use of it than the reading of good books, every effort in our platoon libraries is directed to this end.

Many unusual devices are employed by the Teacher-Librarians in introducing good books and in arousing an interest in reading. Sometimes a story hour is held. At other times informal book talks are conducted. Oftentimes these talks are successfully given by the children. Such talks have proved invaluable. In one school that I have in mind the Teacher-Librarian occasionally holds a series of book talks for the purpose of advertising good books. These very informal talks by the children are prefaced by remarks from the Teacher-Librarian stating that certain very excellent titles are apparently being read very little. She further explains that such books are really too good to overlook. Of course there are always volunteers among those who have read the book and are enthusiastic about it. An invitation is then extended the reader to "advertise" the book, telling clearly and concisely interesting facts about it, as well as why it is to be recommended to others. New books are frequently introduced by members of the School Department staff during their regular visits to the school library. Children evince so much enthusiasm following these talks that it is often necessary to take a great number of reserves for one book. Dramatization is one of the most attractive aids in the platoon library. For the younger children especially there is no finer introduction to literature than their own simple presentation of such old favorites as *Three Billy Goats Gruff* or *Rumpelstiltskin*. Children in the upper grades delight, too, in presenting not only folk tales but plays based upon books and book characters. Plays offer a splendid means of correlation between library activities and the auditorium. There are, in fact, unlimited possibilities for many interesting programs. One that has actually been worked out by the children with great success is the story of *Evangeline*. This was originally attempted as a project in the library, but in its final presentation it has very happily involved many departments of the school. The manual training department has even contributed its bit by the making of a spinning wheel to be used in the stage production. The students of this elementary school have, I am told, done an

almost incredible amount of research in order that this project might be letter perfect. Throughout every step of their preparation there has been an unusual interest displayed.

Library activities in no sense cease outside the four walls of the platoon library in the Portland schools. Throughout the year the children's librarians from each branch library make visits to the neighboring schools. Their mission is to interest the children in the branch library, and, of course, to open the vistas that may be attained through the larger collections there. Then, too, there are visits to the branch libraries by the children. Regular story hours at the libraries serve to enhance an already attractive program. Perhaps one of the most joyful experiences for the school children was a series of puppet plays, presented particularly for their amusement. Although these contacts are only mentioned briefly, they are of inestimable value. By surrounding children with a wealth of good books, not only in the school library but in the branch library as well, at a time when interest in books is rife, we are hoping to create a love for books and reading. Since the school library must obviously be small, this contact of the school children with the enriched collection at the branch library is one of the important features of our school work.

The library facilities of our School Department are made available in the traditional schools by means of classroom libraries. Such a library is a small collection, usually consisting of about fifty books. These collections are loaned for a year, with the privilege of exchange at least once during the year. The chief emphasis in these collections has been placed on books that children in the grades could enjoy reading at home. Realizing the need teachers for books of value as reference a in their school rooms, there was early established a collection known as the Teachers' Reference collection. From this collection each teacher is entitled to a library of from ten to thirty volumes. This is a privilege of which practically every teacher in the city avails herself.

Picturesque in its entirety is our service to the county schools. A close contact with every school in Multnomah County is maintained by visits at least twice yearly. Stories are told and book talks are given as a means of creating an interest in the collection of books which is deposited at each school, however remot soon after the opening of school in September Collections of books for the county schools are selected with care. In order that the books may suit the personality of the children for whom the collection is intended, statistics are carefully gathered on preceding visits of the number of girls and boys, their ages and their particular reading interests. The county service undoubtedly entails our most strenuous efforts. There is a sufficient reward, though, in being welcomed at an isolated school with this greeting: "Oh, goody! here comes the liberry." This is equally as flattering as those words of Christopher Morley: "Of all the Aryans, the best ones are librarians."

The County Library Situation in Washington

By Clara Van Sant

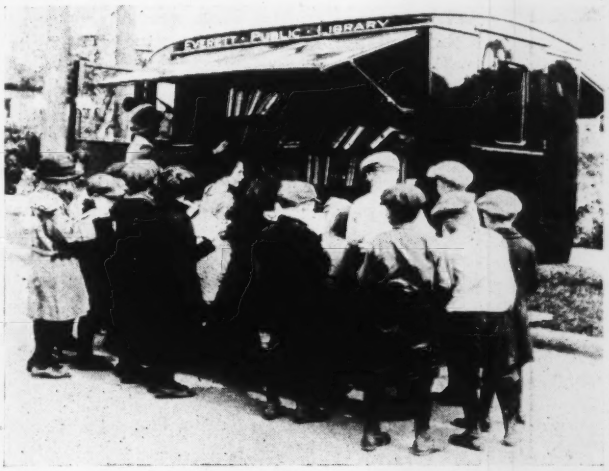
Reference Librarian, Tacoma Public Library, Washington

THE STATE OF WASHINGTON is in a peculiar situation. It has three legally organized county libraries in operation but no law under which they can function or by which other county libraries may be organized. The explanation calls for nearly thirty years of library history.

Washington ranks well among the other States in educational matters. The public schools conform to reasonably high standards, the State University was established twenty-eight years before we achieved Statehood and has grown until it ranks sixteenth in the United States for attendance, the proportion of illiteracy among our citizens is low, both our large and our small libraries are progressive and well managed, and the library school at the State university was the first of college grade to be established on the Pacific Coast. As in Oregon and California, physical conditions in this State are admirably adapted to county library service, and many attempts have been made to secure passage of a permissive law. Each attempt has received the cordial support of librarians, educational organizations and the general public. There were the usual campaigns of education, and finally, in 1913, the word "county" was duly inserted in the State law among the bodies empowered to establish public libraries. Three counties promptly contracted with town libraries for a degree of county service, and all went well until 1915. In that year there was a recodification of the law without any intent to change its provisions but the recodification was made from the unrevised instead of the revised text, and the word "county" was omitted. The error was purely inadvertent and was not discovered until after the recodification had been accepted.

An appeal was made to the attorney-general, who ruled that since the recodification had been made from the unrevised text, the evident intent was to withdraw from counties the privilege of establishing libraries. The three county systems were thus left without a legal leg to stand upon. They continue to function, but their progress has been slow.

Various bills which failed for lack of time rather than from opposition were presented to the legislature in 1919, 1921 and 1923. The



The Everett Public Library School Book Truck covers the outlying districts

matter was then dropped for a time, but a detailed county library bill, purely permissive in character, but with provision for the establishment of independent county systems as well as contract systems between town and county or between neighboring counties was presented to the 1929 legislature. An effort was made to impose a one-quarter-mill maximum tax levy which would have destroyed the usefulness of the bill in several counties. Protest against the too low maximum overcame that difficulty, and the bill passed both House and Senate with encouraging majorities. It was then vetoed by Governor Hartley in these words: "This is another bill that would increase taxes. Taxes should be reduced. The way to reduce taxes is to quit spending the people's money." At the same time the governor vetoed the section of the appropriation bill that provided support for the State traveling library service for the 1929-1930 biennium. In his zeal to spare the taxpayer's pocketbook he not only refused rural residents the right to provide increased library service for themselves, but withdrew from them the service they had enjoyed for years. There was much dissatisfaction, but no redress is possible until the 1931 legislature meets.

The political situation is far from clear at this time. Washington is regarded as a safe Republican State and is traditionally dry, yet the State Republican Convention held in May went on record favoring the amendment of the Volstead law and joined the Democrats in opposition to the World Court. Until the September primaries give the voters a chance to speak, it is difficult to foretell whether the 1931 legislature will be more or less favorable to county library legislation than its 1929 predecessor. The State Parent Teacher Association, the State Federation of Women's Clubs and the librarians of the State are enthusiastically supporting the county library idea, and it is probable that a new bill will be introduced at the beginning of the session. What its fate may be only the future can tell.

The Shelton Public Library, Shelton, Wash.

While the law, after its usual manner, has delayed, the libraries have insisted on going ahead. The demand for county library service in King County is so strong that the Parent Teacher Association has undertaken a campaign to secure it by contract with the Seattle Public Library. One section of the existing library law permits the establishment of libraries by "any city, village, town, school dis-

trict or other body authorized to levy and collect taxes," and an effort will be made to organize the King County service under this section.

In the city of Everett a part of the school district lies outside of the city limits. Some years ago the Everett Public Library used its school book truck to give a year of demonstration county library service to the outlying part of the school district. The service was so much appreciated that the residents of the district, led by the community clubs, the Parent Teacher Associations and the School Board, are petitioning the county commissioners to levy a tax and contract for service with the Everett Public Library. It is hoped that this effort may succeed and that it may serve as the cornerstone on which to build a full county system.

Statistics for the county service in Kittitas County, maintained by contract with the Goldendale Public Library, are not available. Mason County, which contracts with the Shelton Public Library, pays $600 a year for service. Since the county fund is so small no effort is made to offer fully developed county service, but all residents of the county are served at the Shelton library and special privileges are granted to rural school teachers. The library is very active. With a total collection of only 4782 volumes it sometimes circulates 2750 volumes a month. A two-mill city tax fails to produce a fund large enough to meet the library's needs, and the deficit is made up by generous citizens.

The most extensive of the three county systems established under the 1913 law is the service given to Thurston County by the Olympia Public Library. During 1929 the city provided $5,000 and the county $2,400. All county residents may use the Olympia library, rural teachers are given the same special privileges as those in the city schools, books are sent to six libraries in smaller towns and financial aid is extended to three of them. The librarian reports that the greater part of the county circulation is still handled at the Olympia library but that the branch and station work is growing.

Obviously the present condition of library affairs in the State of Washington gives no cause for great rejoicing, but signs are in evidence that the public is awake to its library needs and has determined to supply them. The next few years may well place Washington as high in the library column as it now stands in educational rank.

The British Columbia Demonstration

By H. Norman Lidster

Chairman, Public Library Commission, New Westminster, B. C.

IN November, 1928, the Public Library Commission of British Columbia presented its final report of the activities and findings of the Library Survey which had been in progress for over eighteen months prior thereto. While the report had been presented, yet, as the work had been carried on under the joint financial sponsorship of the Government of the Province and the Carnegie Corporation, it was, of course, a matter of courtesy and duty that publication of the report should be withheld until the two bodies most concerned in its findings should have had an opportunity of digesting it. As a consequence it was not until after June, 1929, that it was found possible to make available to the general public the result of the excellent work which had been carried on by a band of devoted library enthusiasts throughout the Province. In the meantime, however, the commission had opened negotiations with the Carnegie Corporation with a view of securing the financial assistance necessary to engage in one of the most important recommendations of the Survey, namely, the carrying out of a "demonstration" of library service in an area arbitrarily selected and defined by the commission. The present "Public Libraries Act" does not provide for a County Library System, such as has been found to be practicable in other places, and therefore, in order to inaugurate and carry on such a demonstration, it became necessary to arbitrarily create such a county, having no regard to the political county areas as are already established under other acts of the Province. During the progress of the Survey much information was tabulated having this end in view, and it was found that when the available data had been transferred to a map of the Province, there were three areas which seemed to lend themselves to this idea: The lower end of Vancouver Island, the Okanagan Valley, and the valley of the Fraser River from Hope on the east to Ladner on the west. Very careful consideration had been given to other areas, but these three seemed to offer greater opportunities for library and book service development than any of the others. Sev-

eral months were spent in discussing ways and means, both with the Government and the Carnegie Corporation, and in August, 1929, it was agreed that the Carnegie Corporation should make a grant of the sum of $100,000 to the commission, payable in annual installments, for the purpose of carrying out such a "demonstration" as has been suggested. At the same time the government of the Province agreed to increase the annual appropriations to the commission by a sum of $3,500 annually. This was the situation when the present commission were appointed on Dec. 1, 1929.

While it may seem that considerable time had elapsed since the presentation of the report, yet delays are inevitable when much of the discussion must take place by correspondence, and particularly when a new enterprise is being born. Neither governments nor corporations can act with the speed of individuals in matters such as this. After giving very careful consideration to the merits of the respective areas mentioned, the commission selected the Fraser Valley area as offering the prospects for the most immediate and lasting response to the idea and methods which it is hoped the demonstration will develop and prove. *En passant,* it gave the writer a great deal of personal pleasure to be able to assist in making this selection, on account of the fact that in 1925-26, when he was chairman of the New Westminster Library Committee, in collaboration with S. T. Dare, librarian of the New Westminster Public Library, there had been evolved a plan whereby this proposed district could be served by means of vans and deposit stations from the Public Library of New Westminster. Financial consideration having prevented the further development of the plan, it had been dropped, but the idea still persisted, and when such a plan became possible through the kindly and generous cooperation of the Carnegie Corporation, it can readily be understood that while the plan had been materially changed, yet the opportunity remained.

On Feb. 12, 1930, Miss Helen Gordon Stewart, M.A., Ph.D., arrived in British Columbia. She had been appointed by the commission as librarian-director in charge of the "demonstration." Full of enthusiasm and possessing those qualifications of initiative and determination so essential to the success of such an undertaking, coupled with a practical and theoretical background, she very soon got to work, and now at the time of writing we may say that the work is well under way.

This is a short account of the progress of a new venture in book service which we hope and believe will be a "demonstration" in very truth. Now what is it that we hope to achieve? What are our objectives? Shortly stated, they are as follows:

I. The creation of a library district in the Fraser Valley, in which, according to some accepted plan of federation, the different municipal and other political units in the territory agreed upon will pool their interests and resources in this field, and operate jointly, a service for the common good of the whole district. This involves—
   1. The experimental selection and limitation of a workable area neither too large nor too small for effective operation.
   2. Building up through publicity, education and demonstration, the public opinion necessary to bring a federation into effect.
   3. Devising and setting up the legal machinery required.
   4. Testing it out with the needs of other localities in view.

II. The organization of a library service within this area, according to the best standards of County and Extension work today, including
   1. A distributing system, with,
      a. A radiating centre.
      b. Branches in the main centres of population.
      c. Deposit stations where necessary.
      d. Book collections in schools.
   2. Open lines of communication and transportation to keep the stock of books fluid and flexible, and to supply special wants as they arise,
      a. By book automobile traveling definite routes according to schedule, and,
         i. Changing the books at the different stations at regular intervals.
         ii. Gathering up special requests on one visit and supplying the books to satisfy them on the next.
         iii. Checking on the needs and wants of each locality through an attendant librarian.
         iv. Circulating books from the truck itself to isolated families en route.
         v. Helping to carry through an organized school service.
      b. By telephone and parcel post.
      c. By perambulating librarians,
         i. Readers' Advisers scheduled at each of the branches approximately one day per week.
         ii. Special school librarian, organizing and visiting.
         iii. Director and organizer.

3. Trained staff, especially selected with needs of locality in view, and probably including,[1]
   a. Director and supervisor.
   b. "County" librarian, in charge of general distributing system, and capable of doing Readers' Adviser work.
   c. Her first assistant, if possible a trained librarian with qualifications and experience for school and general children's work.
   d. A more junior member of the staff capable of doing good office work, and looking after the routine parts of cataloging and filing.
   e. An assistant to the Director, able to carry the detail of some of the experimental projects, to act as private secretary, and possibly to do certain Readers' Adviser work in the branches at this end of the Valley.
   f. A chauffeur, who will also take on part of the general publicity program, organize and map out the main service areas, and help in a general way when the truck makes its rounds.
4. A system of administration following standard procedures and principles in,
   a. Budgeting and cost accounting.
   b. The keeping and using of records.
   c. The selection and organization of books and periodical stock in the best interests of the library public, including approved techniques in,
      i. Book ordering.
      ii. Classification and cataloging.
      iii. Preparation of books for use.
   d. The circulation and other use of this stock according to the rules and regulations best calculated to serve local interests and at the same time to safeguard the property of the commission.
   e. Maintenance, etc.: Keeping the books in good repair; taking inventory periodically and setting up methods to minimize loss and destruction; running the "plant" effectively and economically; checking staff output, method, organization and operation in general, with a view to maximum efficiency.

III. The setting up and trying out of certain experimental projects leading to,
   1. Better ways of finding the reading needs of the community, and organizing them.
   2. Better methods for satisfying both old and new needs.
   3. Better measurement of achievement, so that through experience one may avoid mistakes, set up plans with a certain predictable assurance of their doing what they are intended to do, get some idea of the relative importance of different kinds of service, and in general make a purposeful organization instead of a hit-and-miss one as an agency for community and individual development.

IV. The consolidation of all experience in the Fraser Valley, continuously and progressively, and its application to larger needs, both in other parts of the Province and relation to similar situations wherever they occur.

This is our aim in its main essentials. Plans have so far developed that it is hoped that September, 1930, will see the opening of one or more branches in the area accompanied by the operation of our van. To appreciate the magnitude of the task before us may I, in conclusion, briefly sketch the situation.

The Fraser Valley is an area running from the United States boundary on the south to a few miles north of the Fraser itself, a distance of some twenty miles. From Hope, a small town on the east, to Ladner, a similar town on the west, is nearly eighty miles; the district, therefore, comprises about 1600 square miles, divided into twelve or thirteen municipal areas, each of which has its own council and school board. Good roads, however, make possible communications from end to end of the valley and the presence of both steam and electric railroads, together with steamboat facilities on the river itself insures a constant, all-the-year-round possibility of carrying on the work. Each municipality presents a slightly different problem to be solved. Chilliwack, for instance, is somewhat closely knit and self-contained. Surrey and Langley offer us the contrast of widely spread farms and residences. One thing, however, they have in common, the almost utter lack of library facilities. A few local associations have struggled to serve their needs with varying success, but as the reader will readily appreciate, the whole offers a most fertile field for experiment. From time to time the commission will be allowed space in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL to keep those interested informed of the progress of an experiment which we can only hope will be of lasting benefit, not only to the Fraser Valley area but to all those as yet undeveloped fields where so much remains to be done.

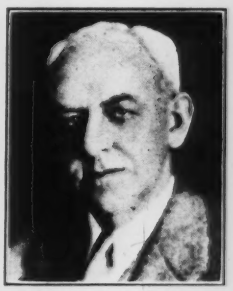
[1] An alternative recommendation as to staff may be submitted later.

Some Coast Librarians

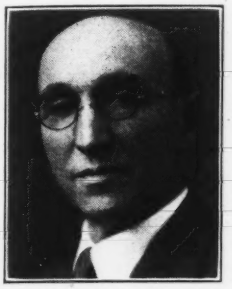
JOHN RIDINGTON
Librarian, Univ. of British Columbia, Vancouver, B. C.

MILTON J. FERGUSON
State Librarian, Sacramento, Cal.

ANNE M. MULHERON
Librarian, Library Assn. of Portland, Ore.



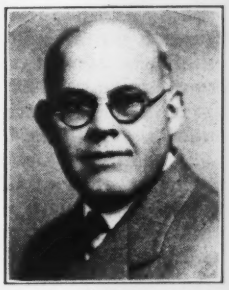
JUDSON T. JENNINGS
Librarian, Seattle Public Library, Wash.



CHARLES W. SMITH
Librarian, Univ. of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

EVERETT PERRY
Librarian, Los Angeles Public Library, Cal.

EDGAR S. ROBINSON
Librarian, Vancouver Public Library, B. C.



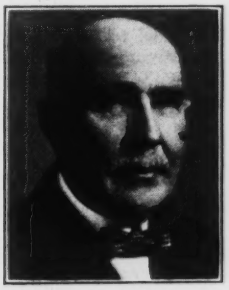
M. H. DOUGLASS
Librarian, Univ. of Oregon Library, Eugene, Ore.

WILLIS KERR
Librarian, Pomona College Library, Claremont, Cal.

GEORGE W. FULLER
Librarian, Spokane Public Library, Wash.

JOHN B. KAISER
Librarian, Oakland Free Library, Cal.

NATHAN VAN PATTEN
Director, Stanford Univ. Libraries, Cal.



WILLIAM E. HENRY
Dean, Univ. of Washington Library School, Seattle, Wash.

HELEN E. VOGLESON
Librarian, Los Angeles County Free Library, Cal.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

June 15, 1930

Editorial Forum

THE CONFLICT of internationalism, nationalism, localism, between world peace, national aggrandizement and local interests keeps the world in storm and is even reflected in the otherwise quiet field of library activity. The London conference looking toward international peace was sadly embarrassed by selfish nationalism expressed in the nationalists' pressure for big navies, and Mussolini's fiery oratory has since gone to the dangerous extreme. India is in upheaval because of its national and natural desire for greater freedom, but embarrassed not only by the localism of religious dissensions but of the native states which threaten disaster should Great Britain withdraw her protecting hand. Our own Constitution was nearly wrecked at the beginning by the conflict between large and small States, and the recent tariff debates have not been between national parties but between the representatives of local interests, as sugar in Louisiana and citrus fruit in Florida. The library profession, like all other professions, is international in motive and scope, and is helping to make the world one, but against this high endeavor there are national prejudices and local interests. New York calls preachers from London and Edinboro, great doctors come to us from Vienna and elsewhere, and in turn Dr. Fosdick and Dr. Cadman and the Mayo Brothers are welcomed abroad. Heretofore there have been welcomed receptions and exchanges of librarians from other countries exemplified in the specific instances of President Keogh and President-elect Strohm, and the scheme of exchange of librarianships between our own and other countries. There is danger ahead that a selfish nationalism may make difficulty in the future, and the localistic spirit was strongly shown in the recent contest regarding the Brooklyn librarianship. And now it has become understood that the employment of aliens within the library systems of Greater New York is not agreeable to the municipal authorities, and though no official action has been announced, it has seemed desirable to employ none other than American citizens, or at least those who have taken out first papers toward naturalization. The American Library Association includes Canada within its comprehensive name, and local library schools welcome students from our sister nation and foreign countries as well as all our States, yet a Canadian applicant for library employment has recently been refused opportunity here. If this spirit spreads through our publicly supported libraries, there will still be refuge for wholesome internationalism in our college and university libraries, so that there may still be exchange librarianships as well as exchange professorships.

THE RETIREMENT of M. Roland-Marcel as head of the Bibliothèque Nationale, recently announced, is a loss at once to that great library, still the largest in the world, to France, and to the library profession the world over. In the few years of his service as the Administrateur he has brought the French national library into line with library progress, has made a careful study in his American visit of American libraries, and has been a leader in international library activities, and he has won for himself the highest respect and regard of the library profession. American librarians will especially miss his ready cooperation, and it is to be hoped that the plans he has made for American and other exhibits in the Rue Richelieu may be carried out by his successor. His service to his own nation, culminating in the report on French libraries, issued this spring and summarized on other pages, should be a valuable stimulus for library development. France has the greatest of libraries, and in the early days of the Société Franklin set the pace for popular libraries and the interest of children in libraries which America was later to take up. The new Administrateur Général, M. Julien-Maurice Cain, has been a professor at the university and a section chief in the Foreign Office.

THE BOOK PUBLISHERS, having surrendered in the long waged battle over the importation for libraries of original English copies without restriction, the American Library Association, and libraries in general are now in position to favor positively and heartily the Vestal Copyright Bill which has been introduced into the House by the Patents Committee and is now printed as H. R. 12549. At this writing there is a possibility that action may be obtained from the House within the short session, though this hope may prove to be fallacious by the time this number reaches readers. In any event, no harm will be done by urging Congressmen to support this bill,

which is now practically favored by all the several book interests, and if the bill can be passed by the House either within the present short session or early in the long session, beginning in December, there is every reason to suppose that the Senate will also take favorable action, and that we may enter the International Copyright Union and insure the rights of our authors abroad within the coming year.

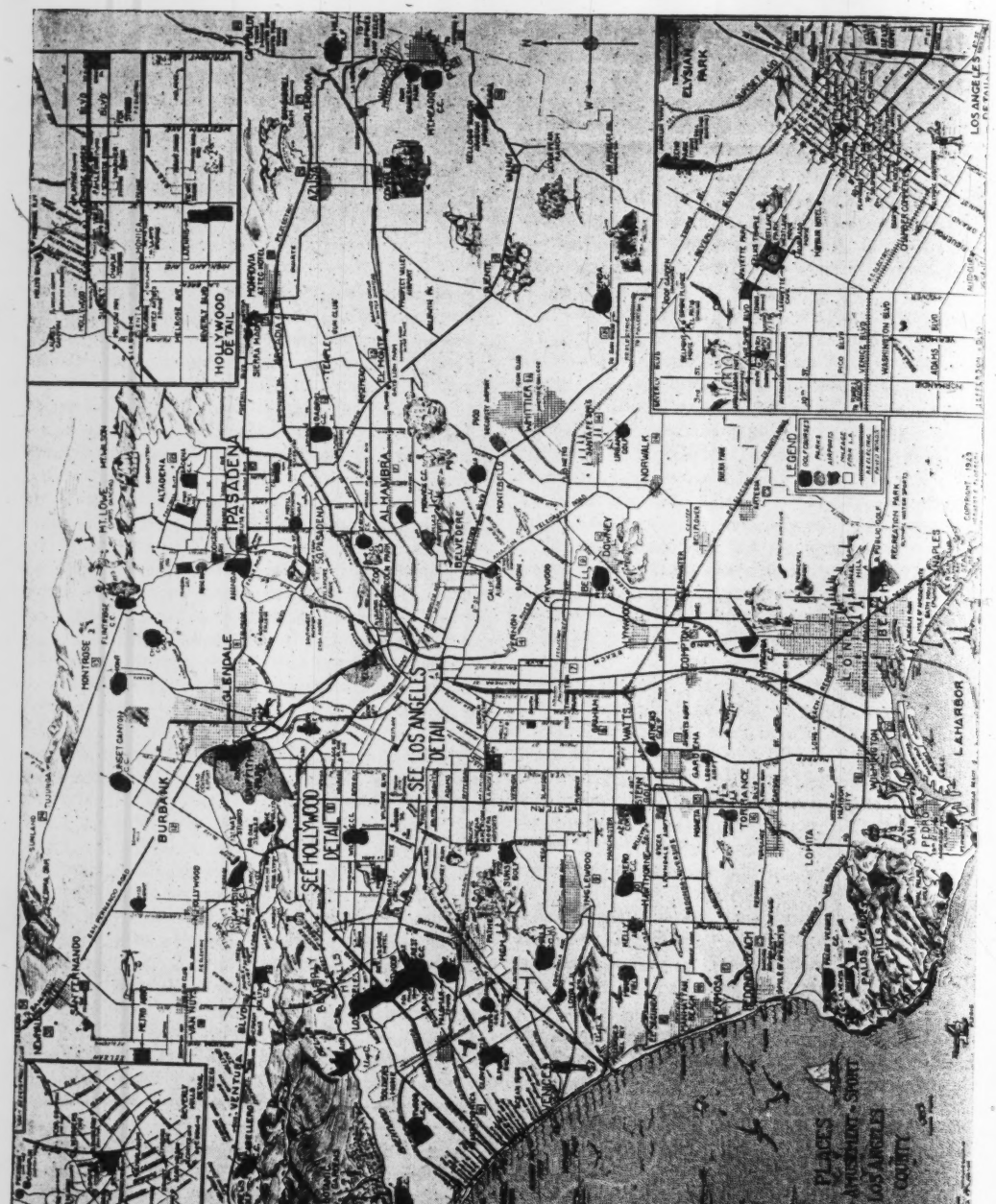
THE BOOK PUBLISHERS, or certain of them, have taken another action in which librarians will cordially concur in making large cuts in book prices. How far this will be general throughout the publishing trade is yet to be determined, and the experiment will be watched with the keenest interest from the library point of view. It was precipitated by the enormous sale of Wells' *Outline of History* in the dollar edition, for which the demand exceeded the possible supply from the presses of Doubleday, Doran & Co. for several months, but whether this success can be made general is a question at practical issue. To halve the price means that sales must be doubled to give the author his present royalty return, now none too large, while a book store must sell nearly three times as many books to cover the increment of rent, clerical force and overhead generally. Whether the book market can be extended in this wise certainly is an interesting gamble on the part of publishers pioneering in the present experiment. A number of leading publishers more conservatively minded have joined in a statement that they regard the extreme cut as economically unsound, as a blow to the retail trade on the ground indicated, and it is generally agreed that the retail book store, like the library, is a necessary means of successful book distribution. It is probable that at least an outcome of the present situation will be a lowering of the extreme prices for books, though perhaps not in the startling proportion recently announced by the publisher making the new departure.

SUBSTANTIAL progress has been made toward the "Journal for Discussion," which has itself been under discussion for two or three years past. The Carnegie Corporation has undertaken to finance the proposed periodical by a grant of $5,000 annually for five years, and the faculty of the Graduate Library School of Chicago University is willing to undertake the editorial responsibility, while the Chicago University Press will undertake the publication. The name of the periodical has not yet been determined, but care will be taken to avoid confusion with existing library periodicals. It is hoped to obtain five hundred subscriptions at the start in the expectation that with the Carnegie grant this will finance the plan. The purpose of the periodical will be, in discrimination from the field of other periodicals, to cover subjects for which these periodicals cannot afford space. In other words, to present library studies of a more extensive character than the usual periodical articles. Such a contribution as that of Miss Mudge, which THE LIBRARY JOURNAL was regretfully forced to decline, may well be a useful feature of the initial number of the periodical, which it is hoped to start early in 1931. Success to it.

THIS great country of ours is so wide and the library profession is now so large that there is room for two great gatherings, and simultaneously with the conference on the Pacific Coast will be that on the shores of the Atlantic at Swampscott, already familiar as a favorite library meeting place. In this the State associations of Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey will officially participate, as well as other organizations, like the Western Massachusetts Library Club, the Special Library Association of Boston, the New England School Library Association, and the many groups which deal with specific divisions of the library field. It is not intended that this shall be a magnet to draw from the California meeting any librarians who can possibly make the transcontinental journey, but only to provide a substitute gathering for those who are denied the opportunities of the longer absence from home duties which the larger meeting involves.

THAT there will be a good delegation from the East to Los Angeles is sufficiently indicated by the arrangements of Mr. Faxon's travel committee for the special train which is to make the westward journey. The famous earlier train of "the seven sleepers" will this year be outdone by a train of ten sleepers, accommodating approximately two hundred persons, with the necessary baggage cars, two diners, and a club and observation car—which is certainly traveling de luxe. The post conference travel plans are exceptionally varied and attractive, including a party of twenty to Hawaii, about seventy already registered for San Francisco and the Yosemite, nearly two-score for the trip through Bryce and Zion Canyons, while ten or more librarians propose to join the party for Mexico City, arranged by Mr. Patison of Hollywood. Never has there been such a varied opportunity for sight-seeing and educational travel as in This Year of Grace 1930.

Amusement Map of Los Angeles County



On the back of this map are listed principal restaurants, hotels, cafés, motion picture studios, ball rooms, and places of interest. Copies may be obtained at the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Information Desk.

Los Angeles Restaurants and Eating Places

EATING PLACES NEAR HEADQUARTERS

BILTMORE DINING ROOMS—
Sweet Shop (Olive Street).
Sandwich Shop (entrance on Fifth Street, through theater entrance).
MAYFLOWER HOTEL—Grand Avenue, across from Biltmore.
Bull Pen Inn—60 cent lunch—excellent. (Overlooking library grounds.)
POLLY'S CHERRIO TEA ROOM, 623½ South Hill Street—60 cent lunch, $1 dinner.
CLARK HOTEL COFFEE SHOP, Hill Street between Fourth and Fifth—45 cent and 60 cent lunch.
AILEEN TEA ROOM—Brack Shops—520 West Seventh Street.
FRENCH TABLE D'HOTE, 719 West Sixth Street—50 cent lunch, 85 cent and $1 dinner.

CAFETERIAS

LA PALMA, 615 South Grand Avenue—Excellent food, Spanish atmosphere.
THE ARBOR CAFETERIA, 309 West Fourth Street—Same management as La Palma.
THE COLONIAL, 642 South Flower Street.

TEA ROOMS

MARY LOUISE TEA ROOM, 2200 West Seventh Street, overlooking Westlake Park—Favorite place for parties.
BULLOCK'S WILSHIRE TEA ROOM, 3050 Wilshire Street—Bus service. Opportunity to see Los Angeles' most beautiful store.
BULLOCK'S TEA ROOM, Seventh and Broadway—Delightful place.
SERENDIPITY, 2966 East Colorado Street, Pasadena.

HOLLYWOOD EATING PLACES

(Movie stars often seen here)

BROWN DERBY, 1624 North Vine, near Hollywood Boulevard.
HENRY'S, 6321 Hollywood Boulevard.
MONTMARTRE CAFE, 6757 Hollywood Boulevard.
MUSSO FRANK GRILL, 6669 Hollywood Boulevard.
ROOSEVELT HOTEL—Blossom Room—7006 Hollywood Boulevard.

FOREIGN RESTAURANTS

CHINESE

MAN JEN LOW CAFE, 309½ Marchessault Street—Best Chinese food in the city.

FRENCH

FRENCH TABLE D'HOTE, 3070 West Seventh Street, near Amabassador Hotel.
TAIX FRENCH RESTAURANT, 321 Commercial Street.
VICTOR HUGO, 619½ Grand Avenue.

GERMAN

BARTEL'S DELICATESSEN AND RESTAURANT, 316 West Fifth Street.

HUNGARIAN

HUNGARIAN KOSHER RESTAURANT, 534½ South Spring Street.
SCHWARTZ' LITTLE HUNGARY CAFE, 5511 Santa Monica Boulevard.

ITALIAN

CAFE D'ALESSANDRO, 6729 Yucca Street, between Highland and MacCaddum.
MONA LISA, 2534 West Seventh Street.
MORA'S, 739 South Hope.
Alvarado, between Wilshire and Seventh Street.
315 South Spring Street.
235 North Broadway.
ZUCCA INN, 610 North Spring Street, near the Plaza.

MEXICAN AND SPANISH

CASA VERDUGO SPANISH INN, 101 Mountain (Glendale).
ESTRADA'S SPANISH KITCHEN, 3520 Wilshire.
LA GOLONDRINA, Paseo de Los Angeles, near the Plaza.

RUSSIAN

THE DOUBLE HEADED EAGLE, 9174 Sunset Boulevard.
MOSCOW INN, 8353 Sunset Boulevard.

SWEDISH

BIT OF SWEDEN, 615 South Vermont.

Recommended by the Public Library of the City of Los Angeles.

Commission to Visit Learned Libraries

OXFORD UNIVERSITY has appointed a Commission to visit university and other learned libraries in Europe and America, with a view to extensions of the Bodleian Library. The arrangements for the tour in America, which will begin about the middle of September, are in the hands of the Rockefeller Foundation, which is assisting the University in its investigation. Members of the visiting commission are Sir Henry Miers, chairman; Sir Frederic Kenyon; Sir Edmund Chambers; G. N. Clark of Oriel College, Oxford; H. R. F. Harrod of Christ Church, Oxford; and Kenneth Sisam of the Clarendon Press, Oxford, secretary.

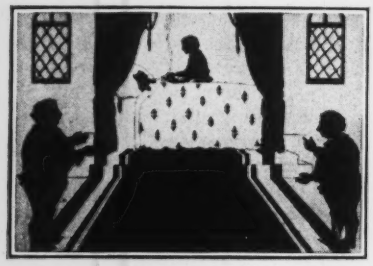
Catholic Periodical Index

CATHOLIC magazines now have their own periodical index in the *Catholic Periodical Index*, which began its first volume in March. It is published for the Library Section of the National Catholic Educational Association by the H. W. Wilson Company. Subscription is on service basis. The next quarterly issue, in June, will add six magazines to the thirty-six indexed in the first number. The third issue will appear in September, and material will be cumulated in the December quarterly number. As in the early days of *Poole's Index*, the indexing has been done by a staff of volunteer librarians. Twenty-six Catholic colleges and universities have contributed from $5 to $100 to the Reserve Fund which has made it possible.

Librarian Authors

CLARA V. WINLOW wrote her first novel at the tender age of twelve. This one piece of work is, unfortunately, lost, though certain other writings that date not so many years later have been resurrected and have found publishers. Mrs. Winlow first broke into print during her college days at Stanford University, when she was greatly interested in child psychology. At this time innumerable articles, with a slant toward the picturesque, such as *Pin Luck, Children's Superstitions*, and *Children's Imaginary Companions*, appeared in educational magazines, references to which may still be found in various works on education. After college, a couple of years' stay in Europe brought her nine commissions for various of the *Little Cousin* books from L. C. Page & Company, and also for *The Story of the Slavs*, which was never completed. But all this time, great as was her interest in writing, another interest quite as great drew her from it. This was the fascination for "all sorts and conditions of people"; the desire to learn from them, to help and get help. Finally she became one of the first women inspectors employed by the New York City Tenement House Department, and during the war she accepted a special war service position with the Los Angeles Y. W. C. A. It was this experience, combined with her inborn love of books, that made her agree to enter the Los Angeles Public Library, California, in 1920, to develop the Foreign Extension Department, and this no doubt accounted for the rapid and solid growth of the department during the two years she remained there.

During this period it was suggested that the Magazine Section of *The Los Angeles Times* (then edited by Harry Carr) would probably be interested in her wide knowledge of local foreigners. So Mrs. Winlow left two sympathetic articles dealing with certain nationalities



The King's Kitty is Ill. Taken from "The Kitten That Grew Too Fat," published by Macrae Smith

at *The Times* office, and Mr. Carr liked them so well that he asked her to go with their photographer to get illustrations for them. The photographer reported that she must have some wonderful power, for the people did everything that she suggested at once, although he had been trying in vain to get the same groups to pose for him. For about a year after this she had a feature article in practically every weekly issue of *The Times*.

CLARA V. WINLOW

Since then she has been secretary of a large humane foundation and instructor in "Folk Stories and Folk Songs of Our Immigrants" and other courses in the University of California Extension Division. Now, although she says she is lonesome at times for outside service work, she is back at her writing. Last year Macrae Smith Company brought out her *The Kitten That Grew Too Fat;* Longmans, Green, her translation of *The Magic Flutes*, from the Czech (magnificently illustrated by Rudolf Mates), and Raf D. Szalatnay, another translation, *Flick and Flock*. An original juvenile story has recently started on its quest for a publisher, and she is just completing the most ambitious work yet undertaken, a hundred thousand word autobiographic story, based on her joyous and glamourous school days in the pioneer town in Nebraska where she was born. She has also been commissioned to do several more translations, among them being Bozena Němcová's *The Grandmother*, probably the most loved book of the Czechoslovaks.

The Open Round Table

Pratt Bill Before Congress

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL:

May I call the attention of librarians to a bill now before Congress which is of special interest to a small group of librarians and of vital concern to a small proportion of our population? I am referring to H. R. 9042, introduced by Congresswoman Ruth Pratt of New York, providing for more funds for books for the blind. An annual sum of $100,000 is appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Librarian of Congress to provide books for the use of the adult blind of the country. The Librarian of Congress is empowered to arrange with other libraries to serve as local or regional centers.

At the present time the appropriation made by the government for the American Printing House for the Blind must of necessity be used almost entirely for books for students in our blind schools. The number of titles produced in this country each year for adult blind is pitifully small. The printing of books for the blind is not of commercial advantage—the sale of them is too limited and the cost of production too high. It is necessary that funds for their production should come from some source, most logically the Federal government.

The Pratt bill is sponsored by the American Foundation for the Blind, and the Executive Board of the American Library Association approved it without a dissenting vote. The librarians for the blind will, I am sure, appreciate any assistance the other librarians of the country can give toward the passage and signing of this bill. Letters to representatives in Congress will be most helpful.

MABEL R. GILLIS,
Chairman, A. L. A. Committee on Work with the Blind.

The Wrong J. T. Jennings

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL:

The article entitled "Librarianship as a Profession in College and University Libraries," recently republished in a collection under the title "The Library Within the Walls," through hasty decision was attributed by me to Mr. Judson T. Jennings. This article was the work of Mrs. Jennie Thornburg Jennings, assistant librarian of the Public Library of St. Paul; it was originally published in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL of 1918 and was signed J. T. Jennings. The index to this volume, by some chance, did not include the article with other references to Mrs. J. T. Jennings, and, unfortunately, the presumption that Mr. Jennings was the author was not challenged until it was too late.

KATHARINE T. MOODY,
Chief, Reference Department, St. Louis Public Library.

Guild Representative Makes Wrong Statement

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL:

It has come to my attention that a representative of the Junior Literary Guild has been stating, or implying, that the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh is a subscriber to the book service of that organization. No subscription has been placed by this library with the Junior Literary Guild or with any other children's book club.

ELVA S. SMITH,
Boys and Girls Department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh

President of Literary Guild Replies

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL:

On one or two occasions the Literary Guild has heard reports that untrue statements have been made by its representatives with regard to the relationship of certain librarians with the Guild. Both the Literary Guild and the Junior Literary Guild have enjoyed extremely cordial relations with outstanding librarians in the United States, and it is not only entirely unnecessary for anyone to misquote those who are not supporters of the Guild idea, but entirely contrary to the desire and intentions of this organization.

The Guild is trying to build up a group of men and women who will represent it honestly and in a dignified manner. If any librarian meets any sort of misrepresentation, the Guild will consider it a great favor if facts are at once sent to the Guild office, giving the name of the person guilty of such misrepresentation, if that is possible.

In the present instance, reported in this issue, it seems perfectly logical that an innocent mistake has been made through a misunderstanding. The Carnegie Library has for some time been a member of the Literary Guild and the Carnegie Library, Northside Pittsburgh, is a member of the Junior Literary Guild.

HAROLD GUINZBURG,
President, Literary Guild.

Current Library Literature

Intended to index with brief annotation, or excerpts when desirable, articles in library periodicals, books on libraries and library economy and other material of interest to the profession. The subject headings follow those in Cannons' "Bibliography of Library Economy," to which this department makes a continuing supplement. Readers are requested to note and supply omissions and make suggestions as to the development of this department.

ADVERTISING LIBRARIES. *See* SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

BACON, FRANCIS. *See* CLASSIFICATION SCHEMES.

BALTIMORE. *See* ENOCH PRATT FREE LIBRARY.

BEXLEY (OHIO) PUBLIC LIBRARY

Bexley Public Library. illus. LIB. JOUR. 55:497-498. 1930.

The design of the exterior was studied from a number of minor French buildings of the 17th century. The cost of the building and furniture was $68,000.

BOOK SELECTION

Crowell, E. H. Order and book selection in small public libraries. *Libraries.* 35:270-272. 1930.

Practical suggestions for economical buying.

BOOKBINDING MATERIAL

Nitz, Herman. *Die Materialien für Buch und Bucheinband und ihre sachgemässe Verarbeitung. Mit 33 Falz- und Ausschiesszschemas. Für die Praxis der Buchbindereien, Buchdruckereien und Papierverarbeitung.* Halle (Saale): W. Knapp, 1929. vii, 131. p. illus.

BOOKS AND READING

Hazlitt, Henry. Who reads the classics now? *Nation.* 130:449-451. 1930. Reprinted in North Carolina College for Women *Library Notes.* 9:179-183. 1930.

Summary of reports from the Cleveland, Los Angeles, St. Louis, New York public libraries, and from publishers. "The general conclusions that can be confidently drawn from this survey are perhaps meager. A few generalizations, however, seem reasonably safe. The current reading of older books, as shown by the experience of libraries and by the reprint series of many publishers, is at least far from negligible. Indeed, the current sales of, say, the ten leading old books, in all editions, would probably compare quite favorably with those of the ten leading new books. We must remember, too, that the reading of older books is probably comparatively greater than either current sales of such books or library borrowing would indicate; there is, for example, the important factor of inherited home libraries."

BOSTON (MASS.) PUBLIC LIBRARY. *See* JEWISH BOOK WEEK.

BOYCE THOMPSON INSTITUTE FOR PLANT RESEARCH

Troy, Zeliaette. Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research. illus. plans. LIB. JOUR. 55:400-405. 1930.

By the librarian of the Institute (Yonkers, N. Y.) The library, begun in 1921, has about 11,000 bound volumes and 4000 fully catalogued pamphlets. Over 450 publications which fall within the Union List's definition of "periodicals" are received currently, and as many more current "documents." "Since elementary reference work is unnecessary, much of the time of the library staff can be devoted to the reviewing of current literature and to the building of bibliographies in collaboration with the specialist in charge. The bibliography on seed germination made under the direction of Dr. Crocker will be unique in its comprehensiveness when it is completed."

BUDGET. *See* LIBRARY BUDGET.

BUSINESS LIBRARIES

Special Libraries for April, 1930 (vol. 20, no. 4) is a Public Library Business Number, with articles by Marian C. Manley (a general and detailed survey of business libraries in public libraries throughout the country); William Alcott, on the Edward Kirstein Memorial Library in Boston; Rose Vormelker, on the Business Information Bureau of the Cleveland Public Library; Dorothy G. Bell, on the Business Branch of the Providence Public Library; Ethel Cleland, on a typical day at the Business Branch of the Indianapolis Public Library; R. A. Sawyer, on the Economics Division of the New York Public Library; Ola Wyeth, on the Business Branch of the Savannah Public Library in the plant of the *Morning News*; and Anita Levy, on the Business Branch in San Francisco.

See also SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

CALIFORNIA, UNIVERSITY OF. LIBRARY.

Goodwin, J. E. The new library building for the University of California at Los Angeles. illus. LIB. JOUR. 55:451-452. 1930.

Dedicated March 27-28, 1930, the new reinforced concrete building has a frontage of 221 ft., a depth of 244 ft., and is three stories high. The east wing and part of the stack wing are left for future construction. The first unit of the stack wing at the center rear of the building includes seven levels and is sufficient for immediate requirements.

CANADA. *See* LIBRARIES, SUBHEAD CANADA.

CATALOGING

Mann, Margaret. *Introduction to Cataloging and the Classification of Books.* A. L. A., 1930. 424 + xvi p. $3.

"Discusses the Cutter, D.C. and L.C. classification systems, dictionary catalog, classified catalog, author, title, subject, and form entries, subject headings, L.C. cards and their use, arrangement of cards, department routine, quarters, equipment, supplies, organization and administration of the department. Appendices list L.C. cards which illustrate A.L.A. rules, discuss traits of the cataloger, tell how to compute cataloging costs, and make comparison of output in catalog departments of public and university libraries of 100,000 volumes."

A symposium of four reviews appears in LIBRARY JOURNAL 55:464. 1930. "Chapters thirteen to eighteen furnish information to be found nowhere in cataloging literature except scattered through numerous books and periodicals. These chapters are a veritable mine of information and suggestion."—Ruth Wallace.

Moore, F. N. Stumbling blocks. *Mich. Lib. Bull.* 21:154-155. 1930.

"There are days, of course, when you wish you could have your book collection made to order, so many volumes in each class, neatly labeled with name in full on the title page, and on the verso, the class number, subject headings and added entries. But what a dull life! The stumbling blocks are the most interesting features of a cataloger's existence." Some of these are uniformity of author's name, consistent and up-to-date subject headings, and classifications for the new geography.

See also TEACHERS COLLEGE LIBRARIES.

CHILDREN'S READING

Briggs, E. D. Selecting readers and primers for use in library children's rooms. LIB. JOUR. 55:502-503. 1930.

Standards of subject matter, language, mechanics and method to be applied to readers and primers. Evolved by a committee of the A.L.A. Section for Library Work for Children.

See also ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR CHILDREN: LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN.

CLASSIFICATION SCHEMES

Diamond, E. Francis Bacon; a sketch of his life and a summary of his influence on classification. (continued.) *Lib. Assistant.* 23:92-95. 1930.

The original L.C. classification was based on that of Francis Bacon, and the classification scheme of the British Museum, which came into being somewhere about 1836,

is described by Mr. Sayers as "a survival on large lines of the classification theories of Bacon and Brunet." The D.C. scheme is definitely based on the Inverted Baconian scheme of Dr. William T. Harris, produced in 1870.

See also CATALOGING.

COLLEGE LIBRARIES

Bishop, W. W. In aid of college libraries. LIB. JOUR. 55:445-448. 1930.

To assist the Carnegie Corporation in formulating a policy of helping colleges with gifts of suitable books for their libraries, President Keppel organized an "Advisory Group" on College Libraries, which has now had several meetings and has submitted a questionnaire (printed in full at the end of this article) to which over 150 colleges (i.e., liberal arts colleges having a four-year course) have submitted answers. A very considerable mass of statistics about college libraries, much of it never before available, is being assembled.

This paper is also printed in the May issue of the *Bulletin* of the Association of American Colleges.

Lewis, E. F., *comp.* College dormitory or chapter house library. *Libraries.* 35:246-247. 1930.

A list of 50 essential titles which "it is hoped will not only make unnecessary many trips to the college library on dark nights, but will also encourage students to build up their private libraries using these suggestions as a guide."

See also UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES.

COUNTY LIBRARIES

Josselyn, L. W. A successful county campaign. *Penn. Lib. Notes.* 12:105-111. 1930.

Address given before the Pennsylvania Library Association, Oct. 24, 1929. Pennsylvania with its 200,000 farmers has an agricultural population of over one million practically all without library facilities. To this number there are nearly four million citizens more living in villages, mining communities, oil districts and in the mountain patches, a total of five million of people without the chance to obtain the free use of books. The paper describes the county libraries of Monroe County, N. Y., and Jefferson County, Alabama, as two upon which future Pennsylvania county library systems might well be modeled.

Planning the county branch library. *Ln. and Book World.* plans. 19:278-279. 1930. To be continued.

Plans of two English county branch libraries: Durham City and Chester-le-Street (Durham).

PENNSYLVANIA

True, M. A. The Erie County Library campaign. *Penn. Lib. Notes.* 12:113-117. 1930.

A campaign directed towards obtaining $25,000 from the County Commissioners in November for demonstration work in the county.

ENOCH PRATT FREE LIBRARY, BALTIMORE, MD.

Casey, W. J. Profitable employment of leisure hours. Baltimore Association of Commerce. illus. *Baltimore.* 23:31-41. 1930.

Describes the eight departments into which it is planned to divide the new library building. "The library at present is going through its most critical period, for, with its present inadequate funds and an increase of nearly 150 per cent in its service during the past three years, its entire book collections and routine are being reorganized and put in shape for the new building, and it is feared that many portions of the service will be ineffective for some time unless salaries are provided to carry on this vast amount of preparatory work before the move is made into the new building."

FINANCE. *See* LIBRARY BUDGET.

FINANCIAL LIBRARIES. *See* SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

FLORIDA. *See* PUBLIC LIBRARIES, SUBHEAD FLORIDA.

FLORIDA STATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN. LIBRARY.

Library of the Florida State College for Women. illus. LIB. JOUR. 55:498-499. 1930.

Built in T-shape and three stories high, the completed building (the first wing was built in 1925) has a stack capacity of 180,000 volumes.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

Schmeckebier, L. F. The government and the libraries. LIB. JOUR. 55:489-494. 1930.

"In order to make an adequate and fair distribution, it is recommended that the libraries be divided into the three following classes: (1) Twenty central depositories, which shall agree to keep two copies of each publication. (2) Five hundred general depositories, which shall have the privilege of selecting in advance the classes of publications to be received. (3) One thousand restricted depositories, which shall be entitled to receive publications on application within three months after the issuance of *The Monthly Catalog*, in which the books are listed. The twenty central depositories in class one are designated to make government publications available in all parts of the United States."

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Osborn, T. E. The high school library. Topeka. *Kansas Teacher and Western School Journal.* 31:17-19. 1930.

Suggests twelve standards by which a successful high school library should be judged.

HOLIDAY BUREAUS

McClellan, A. W. The Holiday Bureau, an extension of library service. *Lib. Assistant.* 23:97-100. 1930.

"Organizing is best begun in time for the Bureau to be opened by the first week in May. . . . It is a good thing to interview personally a representative of each of the railway companies, who are only too pleased to advise, provide literature and posters. Get into contact with local agents for motor coaches and steamship lines, who will supply regularly useful literature. Make a list of telephone numbers of all people likely to supply literature or information so that they can be obtained quickly. When no literature available satisfies an inquiry phone the appropriate railway company or agent. As far as possible all literature and information should be classified and indexed in some way so that order is obtained in the great variety of information which will soon accumulate. In the arrangement of the room a bright holiday atmosphere is possible if colored posters of the better type are used for decoration. Spare literature can be placed in the public's reach for taking away, but all literature held for reference is best kept out of sight. . . . A small collection of reference books may be kept handy. It can include gazetteers, railway holiday guides, which cover the whole country, road books, contour maps, etc. Time tables for motor coaches and railways can be placed on the public counter."

HOSPITAL LIBRARIES

Beausejour, Mary. How the hospital serves the community. *Mich. Lib. Bull.* 21:117-120. 1930.

Personal experiences of the hospital librarian of the Saginaw Public Libraries. The hospital librarian is "the only person on the whole staff who doesn't treat the individual as a case. No matter what the opinions of the nurses or the doctors or of the patient's family may be, here is someone who will treat the patient as a human being."

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

McGregor, Della. Who are illustrating our children's books? *N. Y. Libs.* 12:65-70. 1930.

Extract from paper delivered at A.L.A. midwinter meeting, Chicago, 1929. Discusses the work of Boris Artzybasheff, Theodore Nadejen, Ivan Bilibin, Elsa Beskow, the Biancos, Elizabeth MacKinstry, and Anice Cooper. A suggestive list of illustrators will appear in the August issue.

INDUSTRIAL LIBRARIES. *See* SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

INSECT PESTS

McComb, D. Q. Faithful in that which is least. *Libraries.* 35:190-192. 1930.

"A brief narrative of some of the methods by which the efficiency of the Los Angeles Public Library is promoted by the Building Department." The department worked out its own methods for the control of insect pests, prevention of mold, manufacture of floor wax, and landscaping the staff cafeteria, at much lower cost than any estimate furnished by various "services."

INSURANCE LIBRARIES. *See* SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

INTERLIBRARY LOANS

Walter, F. K. The burden of interlibrary loans. *Libraries.* 35:177-181. 1930.

Paper read by the librarian of the University of Minnesota at a meeting of the American Library Institute in Washington, D.C., May 13, 1929. "Our experience seems to indicate that we are rapidly approaching a period where the law of diminishing returns will act very perceptibly. We are already feeling its effect. The Library of Congress has long fenced its range against the herds of graduate students. Only two weeks ago the Boston Medical Library, to which we are indebted for many loans of scarce and valuable books, informed us that the increase in demands for interlibrary loans had compelled them hereafter to confine such loans to the middle Atlantic states and Eastern Canada." The Engineering Societies Library and others have put loans on a fee basis.

JEWISH BOOK WEEK

Goldstein, Fanny. Jewish Book Week. illus. LIB. JOUR. 55:460. 1930.

Jewish Book Week was first suggested in 1927 by Rabbi S. Felix Mendelsohn of Chicago, and covers the week in which Lag B'Omar occurs, this year from May 11 to May 17. Between May 20 and June 2 last year the Boston Public Library arranged a special exhibition in the Central Library as well as in several branches.

LEGISLATION. *See* LIBRARY LEGISLATION.

LIBRARIANS' LIBRARY

New York State College for Teachers, Albany, N. Y. Library School. Staff. Professional literature for librarians. *N. Y. Libs.* 12:90-93. 1930.

Recent articles and publications on administrative and reference aids, book selection aids, county libraries, library service for boys and girls, and maps and posters.

LIBRARIES

Beddie, J. S. *The Ancient Classics in the Medieval Libraries.* Cambridge, Mass.: Medieval Academy of America, 1930. pap. 20p. Reprinted from *Speculum*, vol. V, no. 1, Jan., 1930.

Includes appendix of library catalogues of the period 1050-1250 which have appeared in print, but are not listed by Gottlieb.

——. *Libraries in the Twelfth Century; Their Catalogues and Contents.* Boston: Houghton, c1929. pap. 23p. Reprinted from *Haskins Anniversary Essays.*

A study of the types of literature most frequently appearing in cathedral and monastery libraries, as shown by the hundred and more catalogues of the century which have been published, notably by Gottlieb and Becker.

Keogh, Andrew. *The Library's Place in the World.* Toronto: Public Library, 1930. pap. 6p. illus. Reprinted from *Univ. of Toronto Monthly*, May, 1930.

Address by the librarian of Yale University and president of the A.L.A., delivered on the occasion of the opening of the new Central Circulating Library of the Toronto (Canada) Public Library, Easter Monday, 1930. Traces the development of the library as a potent factor in universal education.

CANADA

Canadian libraries: history and legislation to 1929 and statistics for 1926-27. Tables. In: Canada. Bureau of Statistics. *Annual Survey of Education in Canada*, 1928. 1930. p. 157-222. Text in English and French.

DENMARK

The Libraries of Denmark. Copenhagen: Printed by Nielsen & Lydiche, 1929. 21p.

CONTENTS.—The Royal library.—The University library.—The State library in Aarhus.—The Danish public libraries.—Special libraries.

FRANCE

Roland-Marcel, Pierre. *L'Evolution des Bibliothèques en France.* [Paris? 1929] 30p.

LEMBERG

Zwiazek Bibljotekarzy Polskich. Kolo Lwowskie. *Les Bibliothèques de Lwów, Aperçu Sommaire Rédigé par un Comité Nommé par l'Association des Bibliothécaires Polonais, Section de Lwów, sous la Direction de M. Eustache Gaberle.* Lwów: [Imprimerie d'Institut National Ossolinski] 1929. xi, 90p. pl.

VIRGINIA

Virginia Libraries for April, 1930 (vol. 3, no. 1), has articles on library legislation in the state during 1930: an article by Virginius Dabney, reprinted from the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* for March 23, on the failure of the state to provide county libraries; and an article by M. P. Robinson on suitable permanent materials for public records of Virginia.

LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE

Bonazzi, Giuliano. *Per la Creazione in Roma di una Grande Biblioteca Nazionale; Studi e Proposte. In occasione del Congresso Mondiale delle Biblioteche, Roma, Giugno* 1929. Roma: P. Sansaini [1929]. 19p. illus. plans.

LIBRARY BUDGET

Plaister, C. D. Disadvantages and advantages of a budget cut. LIB. JOUR. 55:443-445. 1930.

The consolidation of various city and county offices in San Diego, Cal., in 1928, resulted in a new evaluation of city property which left the Public Library with an income of $84,000 instead of $120,000. Book orders were cancelled and hours of opening curtailed, but the staff was kept together. Publicity given to the problems of the library resulted in an increase in appropriation the next year to approximately $143,000.

Ranck, S. H. Handling a serious cut in a library budget. LIB. JOUR. 55:439-443. 1930.

The first consideration of the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library, when $22,021 was cut from its budget, was to curtail service as little as possible, but to keep the staff intact. When the library year closed March 31, 1930, there was an increase of 43,442 in the number of books issued for home use, practically the same increase as 1929 over 1928, and an increase of 58,830 in all records of service, less than half the increase of the year before. Large receipts from the rental collection made possible a balance of 86 cents instead of an overdraft in the budget fund. There was relatively little public complaint, that chiefly over the closing of the reading rooms Sundays and the elimination of lectures.

LIBRARY COOPERATION

Vorstius, Joris. International cooperation in intellectual work assures further success. *Libraries.* 35:235-237. 1930.

Describes the revival of the *Index Bibliographicus*, of which the last edition appeared in 1925, with headquarters at the State Library at Berlin.

See also UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES.

LIBRARY LEGISLATION

Yust, W. F. Library legislation in 1928 and 1929. LIB. JOUR. 55:452-459. 1930.

"Library support, county libraries, State libraries, and State library commissions are the subjects which occur most frequently. Several States provided more liberal support for their libraries. In others this step was prevented by the fear of increased taxation. County libraries received the largest amount of consideration. Seventeen States presented bills on this subject. Many of them failed, but new laws for their establishment were passed in Arizona, Colorado and Oklahoma, and improvements were made in a number of others. New State agencies were created in Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, South Carolina and West Virginia."

LIBRARY SERVICE TO CHILDREN

Smith, E. S. The book collection for boys and girls and its use. 4p. pap. illus.

Reprinted from *Carnegie Magazine*, March, 1930, distributed by the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh and Carnegie Library School. Miss Smith is head of the Boys' and Girls' Department, the work of which is interestingly described here.

MAPS AND ATLASES, CASES FOR

Lewis, W. P. The care of maps and atlases in the library. illus. LIB. JOUR. 55:494-496. 1930.

Practical suggestions for housing maps and atlases, with descriptions of various types of equipment. The author, librarian of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., observed the procedure at the maps rooms of the American Geographical Society, Columbia University Library, New York Public Library, and Dartmouth.

NEW YORK SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

Rankin, R. B. Paying dividends. LIB. JOUR. 55:407-408. 1930.

An account of the successful work of the Employment Committee of the N. Y. S. L. A., which "cooperates with the library schools and with the public libraries' appointive officers and tries not to trespass into their province. A demand exists for all."

NEWSPAPER LIBRARIES. *See* SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

PERIODICAL DEPARTMENT

Wulfekoetter, Gertrude. The organization of a periodical department. LIB. JOUR. 55:448-450. 1930.

By the assistant librarian, Van Wormer Library, University of Cincinnati, Ohio. "Since familiarity with the vagaries and idiosyncrasies of periodicals due to the technical handling of them aids in the later reference work, it is advisable, in our eyes, to have one person responsible for both. It is on this basis that our periodical routine is worked out." This routine is described in full detail.

PERIODICALS

Keator, A. D. The popularity of American magazines. LIB. JOUR. 55:499-501. 1930.

Less than 2 per cent of our national reading is done through the agency of our organized libraries. Over 7200 magazines (as distinct from newspapers) are published in the United States and Canada. "We do not need to be pessimistic about the reading habits of our people as demonstrated by the circulation figures of our most popular magazines. The intelligentsia may criticize this list and call it the reading of our 'Babbitry,' but the fact remains that any nation whose great majority continues to read such sane-minded and conservative periodicals as the *Saturday Evening Post*, the *American*, the *Ladies' Home Journal*, or the *Literary Digest* is not going to the dogs immediately, at least."

PLUMMER, MARY WRIGHT, 1856-1916.

Moore, A. C. Mary Wright Plummer, 1856-1916. por. *Bull. of Bibl.* 14:1-3. 1930.

"Mary Wright Plummer was fully equipped to become a successful writer or editor at the time she entered the library field. She would have given distinction to the field of literary criticism. She became instead a creative force in her chosen profession, not only in relation to the more popular phases of the public library's educational work but in a type of scholarship more often found in European than in American libraries." Miss Plummer was principal of the Library School of the New York Public Library from its organization in 1911 until her death in 1916. She was elected president of the A. L. A. during the last year of her life.

PROFESSIONAL READING. *See* LIBRARIANS' LIBRARY.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.) PUBLIC LIBRARY

Sherman, C. E. The Providence Public Library, retrospect and prospect. por. Providence Chamber of Commerce. *Providence Magazine*. 41:140, 142, 144. 1930.

By the recently appointed librarian. Recommends completion of the branch building program, extension of the central library, adult education work, information service, larger appropriations, etc.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

FLORIDA

Ahern, M. E. A winter library vacation. By one too busy to go. *Libraries*. 35:201-204. 1930.

A personal record of visits to public libraries in St. Petersburg, Clearwater, Tampa, Bartow, Sebring and Jacksonville. Miss Ahern also visited Chattanooga, Tenn., and Cincinnati, Ohio.

RESEARCH, BIBLIOGRAPHICAL

Richardson, E. C. *General Library Cooperation and American Research Books*. Collected papers by Ernest Cushing Richardson. Yardley, Pa.: F. S. Cook & Son, Inc., 1930. bds. 144p. $2.

These papers are gathered to serve as a conspectus for the Committee on Bibliography of the American Library Association, in developing a demonstration experiment in general cooperation, based on the field of religion. . . . Thanks to a grant [from John D. Rockefeller, Jr.] it is now possible to carry forward, with system and economy and in a wholesale way, matters of cooperative selection, acquisition, extension of the published card system, cooperative classification, perhaps, and other elements of profitable cooperation recognized in library discussion as waste eliminating elements, with great practical possibilities. . . . Most of these factors are discussed somewhere in the following papers or in the similar volume on *Some Aspects of International Cooperation*.—Preface.

Schluter, W. C. An ideal library for research purposes (with particular reference to business research). illus. LIB. JOUR. 55:405-407. 1930.

"With the rapid increase in publications and the greater diversification of them, including also, as it will more and more in the future, research source materials, a departmentalization of general libraries according to specialized fields of knowledge appears to be only a matter of time. . . . In this connection, however, the so-called special—or what are known in academic circles as departmental libraries—seem to possess greater opportunities. They are the true forerunners as real service stations for the research student."

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Bechtold, R. H. A principal looks at the school library. *Mich. Lib. Bull.* 21:151-153. 1930.

With bibliography of 14 titles. "In general, then, the library should be readily accessible to students, attractive and inviting in appearance, furnished well and containing attractively bound, interesting books, presided over by a trained librarian and assistants who assist and encourage the educative process first and check up on books afterwards."

Pomeroy, P. G. Faculty interest in the school library. Johnstown: Pennsylvania Council for School Librarians. *Newsletter*. No. 2. (1930). no pagination.

The faculty of the Peabody High School in Pittsburgh held a Faculty Stunt Party which cleared over $195 for the school library. The librarian should have a thorough knowledge of the curriculum and state syllabus of the Department of Education, and should attend faculty meetings in order to keep in touch with problems and activities of the school.

Texas State Teachers Association. Library Section. *Texas School Library Yearbook*. Lubbock: The Association, 1930. pap. 64p. 50c.

Second year of issue. Material received too late for inclusion in this *Yearbook* will be used in the Library Section page of the *Texas Outlook*. Partial contents: Honor Roll of advertisers, contributors, members; hints on book-buying; building up a clipping and pamphlet collection; student library assistants; suggestions on library standards for Texas schools and colleges; library training agencies; statistical directory of Texas school and college libraries.

See also HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Alexander, M. L., *ed.* Libraries and business men; a symposium. LIB. JOUR. 55:391-399. 1930.

"We, as librarians, must remember that today the majority of the men and women in business come from the great universities, where the wealth of libraries is taken for granted and the book habit is acquired with their college education. While it may once have been a source of wonder that Andrew Carnegie, a great business man, should have become the patron saint of libraries, we now accept as natural the business man's reliance upon printed information and his faith in libraries." The symposium includes articles by Eleanor Cavanaugh, librarian of the Standard Statistics Co., on financial libraries; Elizabeth Wray, librarian of the U. S. Rubber Co., on industrial libraries; Florence Bradley, librarian of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, on insurance libraries; William Alcott, librarian of the Boston *Globe*, on the newspaper library; and Mary Louise Alexander, manager of the Library Research Dept. of Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn, on the advertising library.

See also BUSINESS LIBRARIES.

STAFF TRAINING

Partridge, Robert. Sidelights on staff training. *Lib. World*. 253-254. 1930.

"Even in its own interests, therefore, a library authority would be well advised for the reasons given above, to offer the assistant every opportunity for increasing his educational and technical knowledge and ability. Librarians must use the persuasive powers of a Mephistopheles and the rhetoric of a Cicero to get their committees to see matters in this light. It is equally the duty of the assistant to avail himself of this offer and by turning every scrap of knowledge acquired to the improvement of this library's service, prove himself morally and financially worthy of officiating at the altar of public service."

TEACHERS COLLEGE LIBRARIES

Pack, Cecilia. Cataloging a college library. *Mich. Lib. Bull.* 21:121-122. 1930.

"A. L. A., because of its lack of newer subject headings, is becoming quite inadequate so we are gradually adopting Sears 'List of Educational Subject Headings.' We have always felt the need of an educational index such as the 'List of Educational Subject Headings,' prepared by L. Belle Voegelein."

TEXAS. *See* SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

Richardson, E. C. The university library in its cooperative aspects. *Libraries*. 35:231-235. 1930. To be continued.

Read at dedication of Lehigh University library, April 25, 1930. "Cooperation is simply team work. . . . Each contributes all that he can to the work of the other; whether student, oral teacher, or librarian. Teacher aids student and librarian, student helps librarian and teacher, librarian cooperates with teacher and student. . . . Broadly speaking the library is a collection of books kept for use. . . . Use is the emphatic word in the definition. Books are chosen for use, got for use, preserved for use, served for use and used."

School Library News

Clipping Books of Pictures

FORTY-EIGHT clipping books of pictures on a wide range of subjects are given extensive use by the teachers and students of Jefferson High School (Portland, Ore.). These loose-leaf books, uniform in cover and size, have proved to be more convenient and usable than a loose picture collection. Much of the material which they contain on modern poster work and design, so useful in the teaching of art, has not yet found its way into more expensive book form. The art teachers, however, are not the only ones who find these books valuable, as is indicated in the wide circulation of the books on modern interiors, American history, textiles and stage settings. Furthermore, these clipping books give free play to the hoarding instincts of the librarian and provide a permanent home for some of the fine illustrative material that floods our better magazines.

Library Permit Card

ECORSE HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARY, Michigan, has been testing the value of the recently originated Library Permit Card. It is proving very successful for it gives an accurate check on the movements of the students without taking any freedom in the use of the library from them. The card is issued to each pupil and bears his name, grade and home room number. (These items are typed on the cards by the librarian from her Library Roll.) Both the upper and the lower half of the card are spaced in squares, one square per week for ten weeks. Each square is divided into five sections, each section labeled with a letter indicating the day of the week. When the student seeks permission to use the library, he presents his Library Permit Card to his study-hall teacher at the beginning of the period. She places her initial in the space designated for that day at the top of the card, if the student wishes to remain in the library the full period; at the bottom, if he wishes to use the library fifteen minutes or less to get a brief reference, return a book, settle a fine, or secure a book. The full period permits are punched at the door as the student enters the library. The short time permits are placed on the library desk and are punched there, the student securing his card when he is ready to leave the room. This card is 7 x 3½ inches in size, so that it is conveniently carried in pocket or book. The details of the use of the card may be changed to conform to local conditions.

Basic High School Book Collection

FOR THE PERSON called upon to start a basic book collection for a high school, the A. L. A. has just published a list called "500 Books for the Senior High School Library." Selections have been so carefully chosen that they form a practically indispensable collection. Descriptive notes and buying information are furnished for each title. Because it is restricted to 500 titles it will not satisfy the needs of any one school department for reference material nor be sufficient in recreational content, but it will form a nucleus to which volumes may be added as rapidly as is feasible.

Books We Like

"I KNOW the book I'll vote for"—a common year-round statement in Roosevelt School Library, Detroit. During Book Week every child votes anonymously for one book read in the last year which he especially recommends to other children. From these votes the titles to be found in the school library are arranged in lists with the classification number. There is a list for the votes of each grade, but the lists are not graded. A first reader may appear on the same list with *Tom Sawyer*, if individuals in the same grade have turned in those votes. These lists are bound together under the title "Books We Like." The classification makes it possible for even second graders to find books for themselves. Most children prefer another child's recommendations to those of even the most trusted adult. It is pleasant to know that each year the votes show an ever-increasing percentage of desirable titles.

Wild Flower Exhibit

ONE of the girls' clubs of Jefferson High School, Portland, Ore., is responsible for a wild-flower exhibit which is arranged each week in the school library. The flowers, which are labeled with their botanical and popular names and their habitats, are grouped before a small, variously colored screen and make very bright a drab niche in a book-crowded library.

A Contact Chairman

MRS. ELIZABETH RIDDELL WHITE, Department of Libraries, Long Beach City Schools, will be contact (not contract as stated in LIB. JOUR. 55:469) chairman at the Los Angeles conference.

From The Library Schools

Michigan

A RECENT survey of the positions held by 109 Michigan graduates now in active library work shows a surprisingly wide geographical distribution. Former students are now filling positions in no less than twenty-five States, with Canada and Italy also represented. Michigan naturally leads the list, with sixty-five alumni in the libraries of the State; Ohio is second with nine, and the remainder are scattered from Maine to Oregon and from Minnesota to Florida. The kinds of libraries in which students have found places are equally varied. Nearly one-half of the active alumni are in college and university libraries and about one-third in public libraries. Eighteen graduates have gone into school libraries and the remainder are scattered among special libraries of various kinds.

University of California

THE ADVANCED courses of Bibliography and School Library Administration are open to students in full graduate standing in the University of California, Berkeley, who have completed with an average grade of at least B the first-year curriculum of the School of Librarianship or its equivalent. For these students the courses will count toward the master's degree. Other graduate students who propose to take the courses as electives must submit to the instructor in charge satisfactory evidence of their qualification for the work.

Chautauqua

CHAUTAUQUA Summer School, Chautauqua Lake, N. Y., announces the opening of its summer session on July 7, 1930. In four summer sessions students may complete a full year's library course. Classes continue through Saturday of each week to give eight school weeks each season. The work is divided as follows:

The Freshman Class includes courses in cataloging, classification, accessioning, shelf listing, indexing and filing, reference work, bookbinding, library methods, school and children's work.

The Sophomore Class has work in library organization, cataloging, subject headings, classification, reference work, library methods, and history of libraries and printing.

The Junior Class has courses in subject bibliography, public documents, library administration, cataloging, history of libraries, bookmaking, book selecting, and evaluation and selection of periodicals.

The Senior Class includes courses in public documents, national and trade bibliography, organization and administration of libraries, types of libraries, parliamentary law and project methods.

Accreditation of Library Schools

HAMPTON INSTITUTE Library School was accredited as a senior undergraduate library school at a meeting of the American Library Association Board of Education for Librarianship May 5, 1930. The Hampton school was formerly accredited as a junior undergraduate library school.

The Board also granted provisional accreditation to the University of Oklahoma School of Library Science and the College of St. Catherine Department of Library Service as senior undergraduate library schools. Final accreditation is granted only after favorable reports on two visits of the Board are made in two different years.

The Department of Library Science, Kansas State Teachers' College of Emporia, was provisionally accredited as a senior undergraduate library school specializing in the training of school librarians.

The Department of Library Science, North Carolina College for Women, was provisionally accredited as a junior undergraduate library school for the training of school librarians, and the Division of Library Science, University of Tennessee, was provisionally accredited as a sixteen semester hour curriculum for the training of school librarians.

A New Name

AFTER twenty-five years of successful history the Library School, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, becomes the Library School of Emory University, with an enlarged program for development. The school will be housed in the library of the university and will continue to offer practical work in both public and university library systems. After September 1, 1930, the address will be Emory University, Georgia.

A Pratt Scholarship

THE RUTH M. WRIGHT Memorial Fund Committee has thus far received $753. Although it was the original intention to make it a loan fund, the amount received has reached such goodly proportions that the committee has decided to hold the fund until it reaches one thousand dollars and then turn it over as a scholarship fund, the interest of which would be sufficient to pay the tuition for one term at Pratt.

If there are any who have not made a contribution and who are planning to do so, the committee requests that checks be sent in as soon as possible.

In the Library World

The Bibliothèques Nationales

A REPORT on reading in general throughout France was submitted to the Minister of Public Instruction in March, 1930, by a special committee appointed Nov. 5, 1929. Though there has been a library problem in France ever since there have been libraries, and though a special committee studied it in 1905-1906, the present committee feels it makes a first contribution to the study of the problem as a whole, particularly in its emphasis of reading for recreation as well as reading for study.

The report sets forth the difference between the problem of reading in cities and towns and that in country regions; it urges the establishment in every commune of a collection of books, either in the city hall or in the school, or in some other municipal building; and for every "département" an arrangement for circulation of books through these libraries of the communes. Administrative details for these two centers are suggested minutely, as well as the problem of supervision and financial support.

For city reading the commission suggests a complete reorganization of the municipal libraries and the establishment of a national library fund (*Caisse nationale des Bibliothèques*). There are now about 300 city libraries in France, of which the 45 most important are called "classed." In these latter all staff appointments are made according to a decree of July 1, 1897. A bill now before the Chamber of Deputies suggests the division of these municipal libraries into three categories: first, the "classed" libraries (*classé* = of a certain rank), with technical staff appointed by the state; second, "supervised" libraries, of sufficient importance to be under the observation of the state; third, "inspected" libraries.

For the national library fund two bills are under consideration; the first, controlling establishment of the fund; the second, its administration. The commission quoted figures to show how much more generous other countries in both the old and new world are in making appropriations for libraries than is France and points out how vital is the question for the culture and future of the nation.

It recommends a reorganization, the establishment of an administrative section ("Service Central") for libraries attached to the Division of Higher Education in the Ministry of Public Instruction; the staff of the "classed" libraries to be made part of the national civil service; the establishment in each "Département" of an organization for popular reading, with the aim of putting into the hands of dwellers in cities and villages the most recent books, and in increasing numbers of books and periodicals for which they have need or to which they should by right be entitled.

Administration of the national library fund is to be in the hands of a senator, a deputy, a councillor of state, a member of the Cour des Comptes, a member of the Institute, a representative of the Minister of the Interior, two of the Minister of Finance, three of the Minister of Public Instruction, eight as book lovers, librarians, and general readers.

Two Important Bibliographies

MENTAL HYGIENE for April, 1930, contains two interesting and important bibliographies. The first compiled by J. R. Lord, under the title "Great Britain's Contribution to the International Mental Hygiene Library," gives a classified list of books, with their publishers, extending from pages 432 to 444. The second article is entitled "Books Suggested for a Library Pertaining to Behavior Problems of Children," compiled by David M. Levy and Mary Coburn, of the Institute for Child Guidance, of New York City. This list occupies pages 445 to 462, with the statement that the entire list cost approximately $1,500. A minimum list of books, the titles of which are indicated by a star, cost about $300. This list is also classified, with a list of publishers and dates of publication. The British list, however, does not give the dates of publication.

Mellon Institute Issues Bibliographic List

THE third annual supplement to Bibliographic Bulletin No. 2 of Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh, Pa., has just been issued. This publication lists seven bulletins, fifty research reports, fifty-nine other papers, and sixteen domestic and fifteen foreign patents by members of the Institute during the calendar year 1929. The total contributions to the literature for the eighteen years ended January 1, 1930, have been as follows: Fifteen books, ninety-six bulletins, 528 research reports, 849 other articles, 407 U. S. patents, and 295 foreign patents. Complimentary copies of the third supplement, as well as of the preceding numbers of the series, will be sent to laboratory directors, librarians, science teachers, and institutional heads who request them.

Copyright Bill H. R. 12549 Importation Section

Section 30. During the existence of the copyright in any work when such work has been published and manufactured within the limits of the United States or its dependencies, under an assignment covering stated rights in the United States and its dependencies, or any of them, registered at the Copyright Office, and such assignment stipulates exclusive sales rights within the United States and its dependencies or any of them, the importation into the United States of any copies thereof printed or produced by any of the processes mentioned in Sections 28 and 29 of this Act, or of plates or mediums of any kind for making copies thereof, whether or not authorized by the author or proprietor of any foreign copyright, except used copies, shall be reported by the customs authorities at the port of importation to the Register of Copyrights, and if registration of a claim to copyright or rights under Section 36 of this Act and the deposit of two copies of the American edition shall have been accomplished prior to such importation, such imported copies, plates or other mediums for making copies shall be subject to seizure at the instance of the assignee of publication rights in the United States. If found to be imported in violation of the terms of the contract of assignment, such copies, plates or other mediums for making copies shall be forfeited to the assignee or otherwise disposed of at the discretion of the district court of the United States having jurisdiction of the case: *Provided, however,* That the foregoing provision shall not apply—

(a) To any work published in the country of origin with the authorization of the copyright proprietor, when imported, not more than one copy of any such work on any one invoice, for use and not for sale or hire, by and for any free public library or branch thereof, any privately owned or endowed library open to free use by the public or by scholars, or any school, college, society or institution organized and conducted in good faith for educational, literary, philosophical, scientific or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, and not for profit;

(b) To any work published in the country of origin with the authorization of the copyright proprietor, when imported, not more than one copy of any such work on any one invoice, for individual use and not for sale or hire, provided that within ten days prior to the date of the ordering of such copy for importation, the proprietor of the United States copyright or rights to such work, within ten days after written demand for a copy of such work specifying that such copy is desired for use and not for sale or hire, shall have declined or neglected to agree to supply the copy demanded at a price equivalent to the foreign price thereof and transportation charges, plus customs duties when subject thereto; or provided that at the date of the order of such copy for importation no such registration and deposit of such copies of the American edition shall have been made as aforesaid:

(c) To any work published in the country of origin with the authorization of the copyright proprietor when imported by the proprietor of the United States copyright or rights for the purpose of filling demands for copies thereof made pursuant to the preceding subdivision (b) or of filling orders for copies thereof received from any library, school, college, society or institution designated in the foregoing subdivision (a): *Provided,* That every such demand or order shall specify that the work is desired for use by the purchaser and not for resale or hire;

(d) To works which form parts of libraries or private collections purchased en bloc in a foreign country for the use of any libraries, schools, colleges, societies or institutions designated in the foregoing subdivision (a), or which form a part of the personal baggage of any person arriving from a foreign country and which are not intended for sale or hire: *Provided, however,* That no one person shall so import more than five such works at any one time;

(e) To a foreign newspaper or magazine, although containing matter copyrighted in the United States printed or reprinted by authority of the copyright proprietor, unless such newspaper or magazine contains also copyright matter printed or reprinted without such authorization;

(f) To motion pictures and motion-picture photoplays;

(g) To the authorized edition of a book in a foreign language or languages;

(h) To works in raised characters for the use of the blind;

(i) To works imported by the authority or for the use of the United States;

Provided further, That copies imported as above may not lawfully be used in any way to violate the rights of the proprietor of the American copyright or annul or limit the copyright protection secured by this Act, and such unlawful use shall be deemed an infringement of copyright.

COPYRIGHT BILL H. R. 12549 has been reported out in the House by Albert H. Vestal of Indiana, chairman of the Committee on Patents. Before action can be taken on it, however, the chairman of the Rules Committee of the House must set a date so that it may be considered. At this date of writing the chairman of the Rules Committee had failed to do this. It may be that the delay is due to the opposition of the theatrical producers, which is one group of the many interested, not satisfied with the bill as written. All other interests, including libraries, are content.

Library importation rights are as fully protected as under the present law. The bill, moreover, provides for the entrance of the United States into the International Copyright Union, an end which librarians have eagerly sought since the Berne Convention in 1886. According to the terms of the international copyright instrument, imbedded in the present bill, the work of an author, no matter in which country he resides, immediately and automatically becomes copyrighted in all other countries subscribing to the convention. The rights of authors are fully protected under the present act, which is an advance over previous copyright legislation in that it recognizes the modern mechanical means of transmitting the author's work to his public, such as radio and the cinema.

Congress will not adjourn until June 20 or possibly July 1. If every librarian would telegraph his Representative at once, not only indorsing the bill but urging his Representative

to demand a date for consideration of the bill from the chairman of the Rules Committee, it is probable that the bill will be passed at this session of Congress.

We have waited so long for satisfactory legislation on this subject that it is not an opportunity to throw away lightly. For once I feel like quoting that great author, "Western Union," by saying, "Do not write—telegraph."

CARL L. CANNON,
Chairman, A. L. A. Committee on Bookbuying.

Book Price Levels

THE BOOK TRADE has been stirred more than at any time in years by the sudden announcement of three publishers that they proposed to publish popular fiction at $1 instead of at the old levels. The news was released simultaneously, though not by mutual plan, in New York at the end of May, and immediately received front-page attention from the press throughout the country. Librarians will be interested in the effect of this on book purchasing and on future publishing plans. So far it is difficult to forecast the final result, and both the book trade and those who comment on book trade matters have found it difficult to make prophecies. As yet the only actual facts are that the young firm of Farrar & Rinehart, which recently came out of Doubleday, is publishing one novel a fortnight for the next six months at $1; Doubleday, Doran have announced a list of twenty books of fiction to come out before the end of June, eight of these being books of the Crime Club; Simon & Schuster have announced eight novels for their fall list, these to be in paper covers and therefore not suitable for library use, although they have given some consideration to the idea of having an edition in cloth binding at $1 net; still another publisher, Coward-McCann, announce a rather different program, which will include the first novels of unknown authors at $1.50; Doubleday also announce that their fall list non-fiction will be at lower levels, but exact titles and prices are not given. The other publishers, after looking over the proposals, have decided not to follow suit, though it is not at all unlikely that there may be a slight lowering of many fall prices, due not only to these announcements but other conditions, such as the slightly improved value of the $1. These experiments are due to many conditions, the chief of which probably was the marked success of Doubleday, Doran in the $1 non-fiction field, a field in which they are about to have a competitor in the Blue Ribbon Books, Inc., a new organization recently announced by the cooperative backing of Little, Brown & Co., Harcourt, Brace & Co., Dodd, Mead & Co., and Harper & Brothers. The Doubleday firm has reasoned that, inasmuch as the public has shown a keen interest in these $1 books, it could be induced to buy more current fiction if so priced, and, if sales could be tripled, the publisher and bookseller would be as well off as under the present system. At present, popular priced fiction is entirely in the form of reprints, millions of copies being sold everywhere by Grosset & Dunlap and A. L. Burt Company from one to two years after the first date of publication. The problems involved in these two methods of publishing are quite different, and probably only time and test will tell which works better. The reprints are the pick of tested books of previous years, and the new fiction will have to be published without such winnowing, and the public will decide whether it would rather have the winnowed books a year or so later or current books lacking any test, and the announcements indicate that these publishers expect rapid increases in sales from the markets outside the bookshop, that is, the drug stores, corner stores, and even chain grocery stores have been proposed. This would seem to indicate that the demand would be for the more popular type of fiction, as is in the 75-cent reprint or the books which are heavily demanded in the rental libraries. It has been said, also, that the rapid growth of the rental library has been one of the reasons for hoping for success in this experiment, publishers believing that some of these readers would become buyers. It is pointed out, however, that there is still quite a difference between 25 cents for reading a book a week and $1 for buying one. If the total number of books is less, this will not be considered by most a disadvantage, as last year's fiction lists were unusually heavy. It has been pointed out by many experienced in the field that there is very little evidence that publishing has been an over-profitable business, that the costs are pretty well known to everybody, and that decreases in the price level would be impossible unless a very rapid increase in the sales total was immediately developed. Critics of book distribution have sometimes failed to point out that in this decade, in the face of increased competition of the movies, radio, and other inventions, the book has seen its most rapid increase in general use. Book production, according to the government census, has doubled, library circulation has seen a rapid increase, and rental libraries have grown up everywhere. It is not because of a bad ten years, but because a good ten years has held out hopes of more spectacular expansion that these rather revolutionary experiments are being tried out on the public.

Among Librarians

Public Libraries

HAZEL FITZ, Drexel '28, has been appointed librarian of the Free Public Library, Upper Darby, Pa.

EDLA M. LAURSON, Wisconsin '18, was transferred from librarian of Schoolcraft Branch, Detroit Public Library, to chief of the Foreign Language Department on Jan. 1.

LUCILE P. REINER, Pratt '26, readers' adviser in sociology in the Washington, D. C., Public Library, was married on April 19 to Philip A. Stebbing.

M. ROLAND-MARCEL was succeeded on May 1 as Administrateur Général of the Bibliothèque Nationale by M. Julien-Maurice Cain, professor at the university and a section chief in the Foreign Office, according to the *Journal Officiel* for May 3, 1930. He has been taken from this position to serve as Prefect of the Lower Rhine.

DOROTHY C. THOMPSON, Simmons '23, is now head of the Technical Division of the Reference Department of the Free Public Library, New Haven, Conn.

CATHERINE TOWER, Simmons '26, has recently become a cataloger at the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

MARJORIE TRUE, Wisconsin '26, sails in the early summer for France to accept a position in the American Library of Paris.

CALLIE WIEDER, Wisconsin '14, has the distinction of being the head of the library (Waterloo, Iowa) which will be the headquarters for the County Library demonstration by the Iowa Library Association, 1930-31.

MRS. NELLIE WILSON, librarian of the Scottsbluff Public Library, Nebraska, has been chosen by the T. A. Bagshaw Publishing Company of Denver as one of the outstanding librarians in her section to receive a complimentary trip to New York.

Schools and Library Schools

ETHEL M. FAIR, N. Y. P. L. '16, acting principal of the Library School, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, has been appointed director of the New Jersey College for Women Library School at New Brunswick.

MARY LONYO of Detroit died May 23. She had been in the Detroit Public Library, the University of Detroit Library, the Detroit News Library, and the University of Detroit High School Library, which position she held at the time of her death.

STELLA M. MORSE, Simmons '20, has been appointed librarian of the Central Rural School, Chazy, N. Y.

Special Libraries

KATHERINE A. ADAMS, Simmons '25, has accepted a cataloging position at the Baker Library, Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University.

MRS. AMY ANDERSON MACKO, Wisconsin '20, has accepted the librarianship of the Evanston Historical Society, Evanston, Ill.

HELEN CLELAND has resigned her position in the Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, to become librarian for the Buffalo, Niagara & Eastern Power Company.

MARTHA FOULK is now librarian at H. L. Doherty & Co., New York City.

RUSSELL S. JONES, Pratt '23, has recently been appointed assistant in the Russell Sage Foundation Library.

MARY K. LOGAN, Simmons '22, has been appointed librarian of the Cooper Union Museum Library, New York.

HAZEL MERRY, Wisconsin '25, formerly with the Federal Reserve Bank, Chicago, has recently joined the library staff of the Museum of Science and Industry (founded by Julius Rosenwald), Chicago.

MRS. SUE MOLLESON FOSTER, Pratt '10, has been appointed cataloger of the National Industrial Conference Board in New York.

VIVIAN P. SWERIG, Wisconsin '17, has become librarian of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, Inc., 10 East 40th Street, New York City.

University and College Libraries

FRANCIS L. D. GOODRICH, Albany, '06, associate librarian of the University of Michigan, has been appointed librarian of the College of the City of New York with the rank of associate professor, and will take up the duties of his new position in the fall.

MARGARET E. HIBBARD, who has been on the staff of the McGill University Library since 1919, has been granted a year's leave of absence to supervise the reorganization of the Library of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, an institution founded in 1824 by the Earl of Dalhousie, then Governor-General of British-North America, under Royal Charter of William IV.

LUCY EUGENIA OSBORNE, Simmons '09, custodian of the Chapin Library, Williams College, has completed a translation into English of Konrad Haebler's *Handbuch der Inkunabelkunde*, published in Berlin in 1925.

PERMA RICH, Illinois, '28, began work as librarian of the Ashbury College Library at Wilmore, Ky., on June 1.

Opportunities

This column is open to librarians

High-grade position wanted by trained librarian with fifteen years' experience. Available immediately. F-14.

University and library school graduate with four years' experience desires position (school or public library) in or near Washington, D. C., or N. Y. Cataloging, reference and school experience. F-15.

University and library school graduate, specialized in cataloging, prefers position in East. Varied experience. Willing to assume responsibility or to teach. Now reviser in large reference library. X-23.

College and library school graduate desires position in a public or school library for the coming year. F-17.

University and library school graduate with experience desires position in college library. F-18.

Children's librarian with ten years' experience would like position as head of a children's department. West, Pacific Coast, preferred. F-19.

College and library school trained librarian, with experience as high school teacher and public librarian, wishes position as high school or normal school librarian, or instructor of library science in normal school. F-20.

University and library school graduate with five years' teaching experience, three years' in special libraries, and seven in university libraries desires position as librarian or reference librarian in college or university library. New England, Middle States or Middle West preferred. F-21.

Librarian with B. S. degree, library training, and experience desires position in school or college library. F-12.

Elusive Quotations

A. L. A.—Would like to know if the following quotation is correct, what the remaining verses are, and where the quotation comes from:

An iron bedstead they did bring
To try my hopes upon,
If found too short I must be stretched,
Cut off, if found too long.

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Five Scholarships Offered

FIVE SCHOLARSHIPS of $1,000 each will be given to five men from colleges in the South next year by the Julius Rosenwald Fund, it has been announced by Dr. Harvey W. Cox, president of Emory University. The belief that the library profession will be strengthened by the addition of more men to its ranks is the reason for the award of the scholarships by the Rosenwald Fund, it was stated.

The Calendar

June 18-21—Special Libraries Association, annual convention at Clift Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

June 18—New Hampshire Library Association, annual meeting at Swampscott, Mass.

June 23 or 24—California School Library Association will meet at Los Angeles, Cal.

June 23-26—Library Section of National Catholic Educational Association meets at New Orleans, La.

June 23-28—American Library Association, annual meeting at Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal.

June 30-July 18—A rural library extension institute at the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin.

Sept. 10-12—Maine Library Association, annual meeting at Bar Harbor.

Oct. 1-2—Connecticut Library Association, annual meeting at New London, Conn.

Oct. 2-4—Colorado Library Association, annual meeting at Denver, Colo.

Oct. 7-9—Missouri Library Association, annual meeting at Sedalia, Mo.

Oct. 9-10—Kentucky Library Association, annual meeting at Paducah, Ky.

Oct. 8-11—Regional meeting of Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Wisconsin, and possibly Nebraska, to be held in St. Paul.

Oct. 13-18—New York Library Association, annual meeting at Albany, N. Y., in connection with Convocation of the University of the State of New York.

Oct. 14-17—Regional Library Conference, including Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, North and South Dakota will be held in St. Paul, Minn.

Oct. 15-18—Illinois Library Association, annual meeting at Moline, Ill.

Oct. 15-17—Ohio and Indiana Library Associations, annual meeting (joint session) at Dayton, Ohio.

Oct. 20-22—Montana Library Association, annual meeting in Billings.

Oct. 21-24—Pennsylvania Library Association, annual meeting at Williamsport, Pa.

Oct. 29-Nov. 1—Southwestern Library Association meeting at Dallas, Tex.

Nov. 6-7—New Mexico Library Association, annual meeting at Albuquerque, N. M.

Nov. 10—Arizona State Library Association, annual meeting at Phoenix, Ariz.

Nov. 21—Illinois High School Library Association meets as Section of High School conference at Urbana, Ill.

Nov. 24-29—Southeastern Library Association, annual meeting at Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla.

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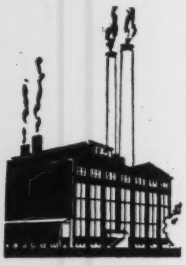

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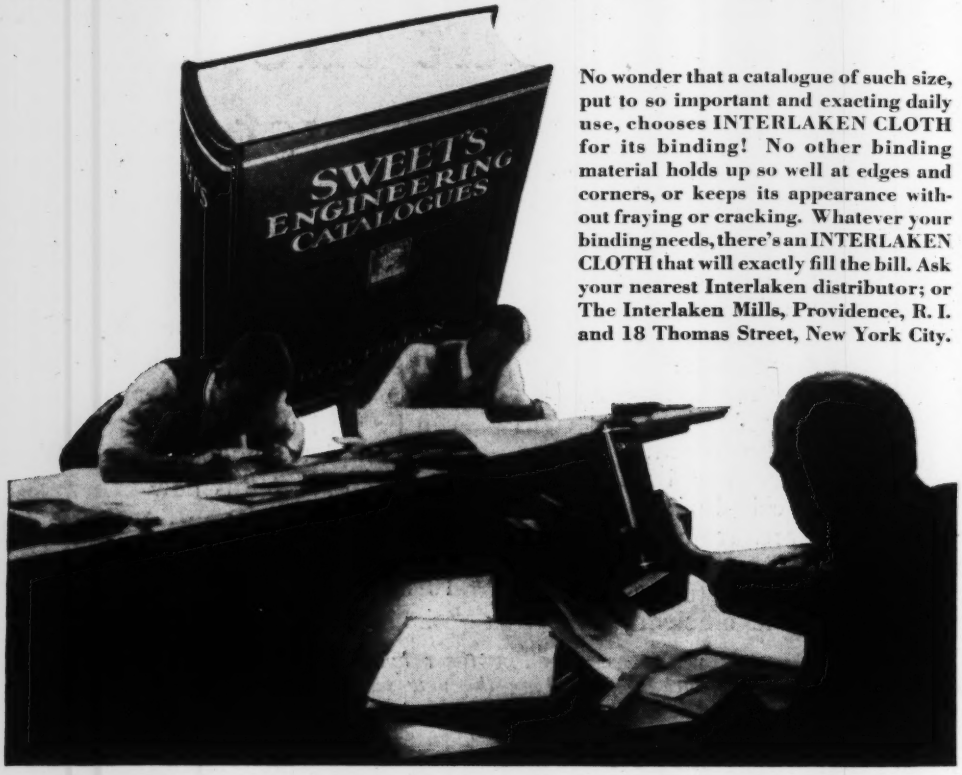

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